

# Jordan Times

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## Fabius: DGSE sank Greenpeace ship

PARIS (R) — French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius admitted on Sunday that French secret agents had sunk the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior in Auckland in July and that they were acting on orders. "French secret agents sank this boat. They have been acting on orders," Mr. Fabius said in a statement read to reporters. Two agents of the DGSE, France's secret service, are in custody and awaiting trial in New Zealand for the July 10 sinking. France until now had maintained that they were in New Zealand only on an intelligence mission. The sinking has caused a major political crisis in France, prompting the resignation last Friday of Defence Minister Charles Hernu and the sacking of the DGSE chief, Admiral Pierre Lacoste. Mr. Hernu, a longtime confidant of President Francois Mitterrand, was replaced by former Transport Minister Pierre Juilet.

Greenpeace ship arrives in Mururoa, page 8

## Western nations discuss dollar, trade

NEW YORK (R) — Finance ministers of the five leading industrial democracies met on Sunday to shape a new strategy to cope with the impact of the high dollar on world trade and economic growth, a U.S. treasury official said. The senior official, who asked not to be named, said finance ministers and central bankers would also discuss economic policy actions that might raise the value of the dollar. The meeting comes just one day before President Reagan, facing mounting protectionist pressure on Capitol Hill, was due to unveil a plan for combating America's record trade deficit, estimated to reach \$150 billion this year. The official said the United States would press Japan and West Germany to stimulate their economies, enlarging potential markets for U.S. exports which have been crippled by the dollar's unusual strength for most of this decade. Ministers and central bankers from Britain and France also attended the meeting.

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## Bridge closures announced

AMMAN (Petra) — The King Hussein and Prince Mohammad Bridges across the River Jordan will be closed to travellers and lorries from and to the West Bank as of 09:00 a.m. on Tuesday and will be reopened Thursday morning, according to a Public Security Department (PSD) statement. The department requested travellers not to proceed to the bridges during the closure period.

## Arafat in Iraq for PLO meeting

BAGHDAD (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat arrived in Baghdad on Sunday to chair a meeting of its Executive Committee. Committee member Salim Za'aroun said the meeting, which was due to open later Sunday, was expected to discuss future political and military action, the Iraqi news agency reported. It gave no details.

## Algerian president, Cheysson meet

ALGIERS (R) — European Commissioner Claude Cheysson, on the second day of an official visit to Algeria, on Sunday met President Chadli Benjedid to discuss relations between the North African state and the European Community. Algeria's APS news agency said Mr. Cheysson, in charge of the community's Mediterranean policy, was also expected to discuss political questions concerning North Africa and the Middle East. These included the Tunisian-Libyan crisis, the Western Sahara problem, the community's policy towards the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and renewed Middle East peace talks, diplomatic sources said. Mr. Cheysson met Prime Minister Abdul Hamid Brahimi on Saturday.

## Sudan bans demonstrations

KHARTOUM (R) — The Sudanese government banned street demonstrations after two people were killed and 45 injured in fighting prompted by a protest against southern rebels on Saturday, official sources said Sunday. The cabinet decided at a meeting Saturday night that no more mass marches would be allowed as long as the present, generally relaxed, state of emergency is in effect, they said. Political parties have been using demonstrations to test and show their popular support as they prepare for elections to a constituent assembly promised by next April.

## Soviet spacemen study Black Sea

MOSCOW (R) — Five Soviet cosmonauts aboard the Salyut-7 space station on Sunday linked up with research ships and flying laboratories to study the surface of the Black Sea. TASS news agency reported. The official agency said the two crews, a three-man team which arrived at the three-year-old station last Tuesday and two men who went up in June, also studied the earth's atmosphere. New arrival Vladimir Vasyutin underwent a medical check on Sunday to see how he was adapting to his first space flight.

## Syrians launch peace talks in Tripoli after fierce overnight battles

200,000 reportedly flee continuing violence

TRIPOLI (R) — The North Lebanese city of Tripoli suffered its worst night of shelling in a week of clashes between rival militias and Syrian officers on Sunday launched talks to try to end the battles.

Residential districts again came under artillery fire at midday after a three-hour lull, radio stations said. Police said the overnight bombardment killed at least 10 people and injured 32 in the harbour area alone, bringing the toll since the fighting began to more than 82 dead and 300 wounded. Rescuers could not reach other casualties because of more fighting on the city's confrontation lines, they added. Prime Minister Rashid Karami spent the night in his home-town during what police said was the heaviest pounding it has had since the clashes erupted between Sunni fundamentalist and pro-Syrian militias. "I must say because people would say I was running away while Tripoli was being destroyed," Mr. Karami told a friend who invited him to stay in a hotel outside the city. Syrian officers, who held talks with Mr. Karami Saturday night on how to end the violence, met officials of the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party (ADP) on Sunday, a radio station said.

## Decaying corpses pose major hazard to disaster-hit Mexico

MEXICO CITY (Agencies) — A stench of rotting bodies rose from rubble in the centre of Mexico City on Sunday, endangering the health of survivors of two massive earthquakes which have killed up to 20,000 people. Rescue workers fumigated the debris in a bid to avert an epidemic as hopes dwindled of finding more survivors among thousands trapped under twisted metal and shattered masonry. Doctors said the risk of disease was mounting. Medical teams injected people in the streets against typhoid and tetanus. Three days after Mexico's worst-ever quake tore through an 800,000 square-kilometre stretch from the Pacific coast, authorities faced the urgent problem of how and where to bury the dead. Corpses lay wrapped in plastic under ice in sports stadiums after morgues filled to capacity. Television stations broadcast appeals for relatives of missing people to come and identify the bodies. President Miguel de la Madrid has cancelled his scheduled appearance before the United Nations because of the devastation. Mr. De la Madrid had been scheduled to meet in New York City with seven Latin American presidents who also had planned to be there for the anniversary of the United Nations. The government has said the death toll so far stands at 2,000, with an unknown number of missing people, but U.S. Ambassador John Gavin said on Saturday the dead numbered at least 10,000 and could total as many as 20,000 (See page 8).

## Israel to propose 'territorial compromise' over Taba dispute

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel will propose resolving a border dispute with Egypt in the Sinai desert through a territorial compromise, a senior Israeli official said Sunday. This is one of the options that will be explored by two senior government officials heading to Cairo on Thursday to resume stalled talks over the stretch of Red Sea beach of Taba, the official said, speaking on condition he was not identified. Agreement to divide up Taba could circumvent controversy in Prime Minister Shimon Peres' cabinet that has delayed negotiations with Egypt on the issue for months. But Egypt has refused to concede any part of the tiny strip. "We believe the Egyptians are more open now than before to consider this possibility," the Israeli official said Sunday. Mr. Peres, who heads the Labour Party, and Foreign Minister

resident said: "It was terrible, the worst shelling yet. When will they stop, the bastards?" Police say some 200,000 of Tripoli's estimated 700,000 people have already fled the violence. More families on Sunday crammed household goods into cars and drove away through deserted streets. Children carried water in buckets from a main pipe blown open by a shell. Fuel for Tripoli's refinery was running low and electricity was rationed. Shops and restaurants were shut. A lawyer from the hill-top Abu Samra district, a Tawheed bastion, said 90 per cent of its 100,000 residents had fled. "There is no water, no electricity and no food in the whole district and it is being shelled constantly," he told Reuters. The fighting is the worst in Tripoli since Syrian-backed Palestinian dissidents fought with supporters of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat in 1983. Tawheed was allied to the PLO loyalists before they left Tripoli, but denies ADP charges that it has allowed them to return to Tripoli. Its leader, Sheikh Saeed Shaban, has criticised Syrian efforts to reconcile Muslim and Christian factions in Lebanon, urging the establishment of an Iranian-style Islamic republic. After huddling with his terrified family in a basement all night, one

countries as far apart as Argentina and France, but officials said an acute shortage of heavy machinery hampered rescue work at many major buildings. Rescue workers continued looking for survivors, but said they would have to stop soon and clear the rubble to avoid the possibility of epidemics. Defence Secretary-General Juan Arrevalo del Gardoqui said authorities were running out of coffins for the dead. "My friend, it is impossible to say at this moment how many lived and how many died," said Baladier Beltran Correa, head of a temporary morgue at the city's Cuauhtemoc district headquarters. A man emerging from the morgue said the bodies were laid out on the floor and survivors were trying to identify them. Television reported that a team of 179 French disaster relief specialists with sniffer dogs had joined U.S. demolition experts and Swiss advisers. Foreign journalists touring the gigantic, sprawling city reported good will but little expertise among the thousands of local rescue workers.

## Ugandan rebels reportedly take key bridge on Nile

KAMPALA (R) — Guerrillas of the National Resistance Army (NRA), Uganda's main rebel group, have seized a key bridge across the River Nile, travellers reaching the capital said Sunday. The Owen Falls bridge at Jinja, 80 kilometres east of Kampala, links the capital and eastern Uganda with Kenya and Indian Ocean ports which handle Uganda's foreign trade. It is also part of a giant hydro-electric power complex supplying almost all Uganda's electricity. The travellers reported gunfire between the rebels and government soldiers stranded on the eastern bank of the Nile. There was no immediate confirmation of their reports. On Saturday, eyewitnesses said the NRA had cut off Masaka, the third largest town in Uganda, 130 kilometres west of Kampala. The current fighting between government soldiers and the



QUAKE VICTIM: Rescue teams carry a casket to morgue following three earthquakes that devastated Mexico City, killing an estimated 20,000 people (See story below left)

## Iraqi leader vows fresh raids on Iranian targets

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein said on Sunday Iraq would continue to attack strategic targets in Iran following destructive air raids on its main Kharg Island oil export terminal in the Gulf and Iran renewed its threat to block the Strait of Hormuz. "We will destroy any vital target deep inside Iran... and no point or venue in that country will escape our aircraft and pilots," President Hussein told airmen he decorated for successful raids on Kharg. They included the air force and air defence commander, Lieutenant-General Hamid Shaban, who later issued statement pledging to put all capabilities of the Iraqi air force at the disposal of the Gulf Arab states against any Iranian threat. The only way for Iran to "keep its head above water is to take a brave decision for peace and stop the war," President Hussein said. Shipping and industry sources in the Gulf say Iran's ability to export oil has been severely hit following 10 reported Iraqi raids on Kharg in the past five weeks (See page 2).

President Hussein said the Iraqi air force would prevent any attempt by Iran to repair damage at Kharg and its navy would oppose any Iranian attempt to close the Strait of Hormuz. In Tehran, President Ali Khamenei said on Sunday Iran would close Hormuz to all oil-exporting countries in the region if Iraqi attacks halted Iranian oil shipments. Tehran Radio reported. A military spokesman in Baghdad said two Iranian air force pilots, identified as Captain Moradi Damghi and Lieutenant Sadeh Khos, defected to Iraq on Sunday aboard a helicopter. Iranian revolution at crossroads, page 2

## U.S. braces for new round of diplomacy in Mideast

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The Reagan administration is preparing for a new round of Middle East diplomacy in an effort to overcome obstacles that have brought the sputtering peace process to a standstill. In talks with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt this week and on Sept. 30 with King Hussein, President Reagan will seek ways to promote the U.S. goal of direct Arab-Israeli negotiations. The two Arab leaders will be followed to Washington next month by Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir. Administration officials acknowledge that despite moves by King Hussein to construct a peace framework and an evident desire for peace among America's friends in the region, it is not clear how the momentum can be restored. "We are struggling to find the next steps in the peace process" in the talks, a senior State Department official told reporters. Mr. Reagan, in his weekly radio address on Saturday, strongly praised both President Mubarak and King Hussein and their commitment to the peace process. The president said the Arab-Israeli peace process will dominate both meetings.

## Israelis defuse car bomb near Jerusalem

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli police defused a car bomb on Sunday in the densely populated, ultra-religious Jewish neighbourhood of Mea Shearim, near Arab East Jerusalem. Police said street sellers reported seeing large cooking gas canisters inside the car, a white Volkswagen minibus. Demolition experts dismantled the bomb. The neighbourhood, where many followers of the 19th century Hassidic sect live, has been the scene of street protests against casual dress worn by visitors, advertising depicting women in swimsuits and driving on the Sabbath. A Palestinian was killed on Sunday when an explosion ripped through his house at Dheishhe refugee camp near Bethlehem, according to police sources quoted by Reuters. They reportedly said that the man was apparently preparing a bomb when it blew up. No one else was hurt. In its Sunday edition, the Jerusalem Post newspaper said a Gazan man and his son were shot and wounded by an army patrol in Gaza. "Noting the official Israeli news agency, Ilim, the Post said the army patrol opened fire on a car the two were travelling after they refused to stop at a checkpoint. In a separate incident last Tuesday, an 18-year-old Gazan youth was killed by an IDF patrol when he reportedly fled after he was called on to halt.

## Nuclear treaty conference ends with call for test ban

GENEVA (R) — A conference reviewing the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) signed by 130 states in 1968 has closed with a call for the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain to negotiate this year on banning all atomic test explosions. Countries which forced the test ban issue at the month-long conference, notably Sweden and Mexico, were delighted with the outcome. For the first time in 10 years the treaty signatories adopted a final declaration unanimously. But the American and British delegations only accepted the call for resumption of negotiations this year on a comprehensive test ban treaty after adding a paragraph making clear such talks were unlikely. Moscow went on record in the final document, issued after the conference ended early on Saturday, as saying it was ready to "proceed forthwith to negotiations" aimed at concluding a halt to all atomic test explosions. The three countries broke off negotiations on a full test ban treaty in 1980 with the U.S. and Britain saying agreements could not be verified with equipment then available. "The U.S. and Britain are clearly isolated on the question of stopping tests," Swedish delegate Rolf Ekens told Reuters. The nuclear weapon states party to the treaty signed a limited test ban treaty in 1963, banning atomic test blasts in the atmosphere, under water or in space. But they have been unable to extend that treaty to all test explosions, which are crucial for new generations of atomic warheads and checking existing stocks. The other known atomic weapon states, France and China, have signed neither the NPT nor the limited test ban treaty. Many delegates at the latest conference expressed concern that the U.S. wanted to pursue tests as a means of research for its strategic defence initiative (SDI), the space-based defence system against missiles. The final declaration emphasised the importance of the commitment to halt the spread of atomic weapons, which would "seriously increase the danger of a nuclear war." IAEA faces fresh rows over Israel and South Africa, page 8

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# Israelis blow up helicopter wrecked by Amal fighters

Irish minister ends tour of S. Lebanon

TYRE, Lebanon (R) — Israeli troops Sunday blew up the remains of a helicopter wrecked by anti-Israeli fighters in South Lebanon Saturday, sources in the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) said.

Israeli infantrymen removed bodies from the wrecked helicopter before destroying it, a French UNIFIL officer said.

Witnesses heard two powerful blasts from a hill near the village of Zabqine, 12 kilometres from the border, where Shi'ite Muslim Amal fighters Saturday set the helicopter ablaze with a rocket-propelled grenade.

Zabqine is in a UNIFIL-controlled area, just outside the border security zone Israel declared after withdrawing most of its units from Lebanon last June.

Israeli troops who tried to reach the wreckage during the night were ambushed by Amal commandos and fought a half-hour battle before withdrawing. An Israeli tank later fired four rounds in the vicinity, witnesses said.

UNIFIL sources said three Amal fighters were killed in the clash, adding that the Israelis had so far prevented Red Cross teams from recovering their bodies. Amal sources confirmed the death of one commando.

A burned-out car marked the scene of the battle. Zabqine streets were deserted and most villagers had fled, but Amal men in civilian clothes lurked behind walls, watching the Israeli move equipment on the hillside 300 metres away.

The wrecked helicopter was one

of three supporting Israeli troops searching for commandos Saturday outside the security zone.

An Israeli spokesman said there were no casualties when the helicopter was hit, but three Israelis had been wounded by a land mine explosion inside the zone.

Amal sources said a senior UNIFIL officer Sunday passed on a warning from Israel to the Shi'ite militia to stop confronting its forces. The Israelis insisted on the right to enter UNIFIL-held territory at will, they said.

Meanwhile Irish Defence Minister Patrick Cooney, ending a five-day trip to South Lebanon, said Sunday he believed his country should continue to supply troops to the UNIFIL.

"I am satisfied there is a need to continue UNIFIL's presence and that Ireland should continue to play a part in that presence," Mr. Cooney told Reuters at Beirut airport.

He said that having conferred with Irish UNIFIL officers and local leaders, he felt "a dangerous vacuum would be created if UNIFIL were to pull out... the message from the local population was that UNIFIL should stay."

Ireland contributes about 750 soldiers to the 10-nation, 5,600-man force set up to maintain peace in southern Lebanon following a brief Israeli invasion in 1978.

UNIFIL's current six-month mandate comes up for renewal on Oct. 19.

Mr. Cooney said the presence of Israeli troops and their client militias in a self-declared security zone on Lebanon's southern border provoked anti-Israeli commandos and hampered UNIFIL's mission.

He called on Israel, which invaded Lebanon a second time in 1982 and has left hundreds of soldiers in the South after withdrawing the bulk of its troops in June, to withdraw behind the internationally-recognised border.

"It is my impression that total withdrawal (of Israeli troops) could lead to a minimum of trouble in South Lebanon... and that the (Lebanese) resistance has no hostility towards Israel provided it withdraws," he said.

Lebanon wants UNIFIL to deploy South to the border in accordance with U.N. Resolution 425, but Mr. Cooney said the existence of the security zone has prevented this.

He said UNIFIL's main contribution to stability in the South was by confiscating weapons and maintaining road checkpoints, thereby limiting the movement of gunmen.

Half a dozen Irish UNIFIL soldiers have died since 1978 as a result of hostile action, he said.

"Probably the most serious encounters have been with the de facto forces (UNIFIL) parlance for Israeli-backed militias) trying to force their way through our checkpoints," he said.



## Iran's revolution is at crossroads

By Hugh Pope

TEHRAN — Iran's six-year-old revolution is at a political crossroads, with the left and right rallying supporters to influence the direction the country will take.

The issues are many — who owns a fifth of Iran's farmland? Can a landlord shut a school? What should be done with 500 confiscated industries? Who should be named prime minister?

Parliament's winter session opened this month with lively exchanges about the next government, expected by Oct. 10. Diplomats predict a continued balance of forces but say the choice of ministers will reflect the path Iran will take.

"Left" and "right" are labels that do not fit Iran well. The political debate within the ruling Islamic Republican Party is mainly between populists and traditionalists favouring private enterprise.

Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi is seen as a "populist", while President Ali Khamenei, a clergyman re-elected last month for a four-year term, has echoed more traditionalist positions such as a need to reduce "government dominance."

Diplomats expect Khamenei to reappoint Mr. Mousavi but say contenders for the premiership include "Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati, presidential advisor Mir Saleh and Mahdavi Kani, an associate of spiritual leader Ayatollah Khomeini."

Deputy Morteza Razavi, a Mousavi supporter, told parliament: "The only sin of the innocent Mir-Hossein is that he is a supporter of the oppressed."

"Today, the traditionalist and rightist wave is on the rise," Razavi said, adding: "A prime minister who is a servant of capitalists cannot work for this revolution."

The populist "Islamic Republic" newspaper has warned in red-headed editorials against the return of "taghoots" — the Westernised rich of the previous regime.

"The Taghoots are coming back, obtaining evacuation orders for their houses and getting their old government jobs back," the daily said. "We are now in the first years of the revolution... this is the time to take a decision and act."

On the other side of the political spectrum, senior traditionalist clergy members have brought out a first edition of a newspaper, "Resalat," which they pledged would back private enterprise and the application of fundamentalist Islamic Law.

They say respect for private property should not be brushed aside in favour of "secondary rulings" which might condone revolutionary acts such as factory nationalisations and confiscation of land.

Every year, revolutionary courts assure peasant farmers who took over some 800,000 hectares (two million acres) or one fifth of Iran's farmland that they should continue to farm it, but as yet there is no final decision on ownership.

This uncertainty is blamed for poor harvests and a drift to the cities. Many of 500 industrial concerns taken over by the government after the Islamic Revolution six years ago are in the same limbo.

The return this month of shares in a chicken processing plant to its pre-revolutionary owners has become a cause celebre. "Don't let the chickens grow into vultures," said Islamic Republic, which asked: "Why have the decisions of the Revolutionary Council been reversed?"

The council confiscated "misappropriated" property and factories in 1979, but some rich families not closely involved with the late Shah's government have successfully fought in the courts to have buildings and estates returned to them.

Despite a shortage of schools in Tehran, landlords this summer managed to get back more than 30 rented school buildings on the legal grounds of "acute necessity" or of needing a home.

"The landlord who after evicting a school razed the building overnight with bulldozers — was he really in hardship and difficulty?" asked Islamic Republic. Parliament's first act this term was to pass an emergency bill to stop the school evictions. But the stay was temporary — five years.

The Arab leader Friday signed a cultural agreement that commits both countries to cooperation in various fields, especially education.

## Egyptian minister meets Venezuelan president

CARACAS, Venezuela (AP) — Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali has paid a courtesy visit to Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi and invited the South American leader to visit Egypt, the official Venpres News Agency reported.

The invitation came in a handwritten letter by Egyptian Minister Hosni Mubarak, Venpres said.

Dr. Ghali described the meeting as cordial and amiable and said he had asked Venezuelan support for his country's efforts to settle conflict peacefully in the Middle East. He said talks to promote

such a peaceful resolution had come to a "death point."

He said Latin American nations should support those efforts but taking into account "the Palestinian people's rights for self-determination," he added.

Dr. Ghali arrived from Peru on Thursday as part of a Latin American tour to strengthen Egypt's relations with the region. He was scheduled to leave Caracas for Dominican Republic late Sunday.

The Arab leader Friday signed a cultural agreement that commits both countries to cooperation in various fields, especially education.

It will be relatively hot, with easterly moderate winds. In Asmara, winds will be northerly moderate and calm seas.

Low/high temperature in deg. C: Asmara 35, Asmara 39, Humidity readings: Asmara 12 per cent, Asmara 15 per cent.

Yesterday's high temperatures: Asmara 35, Asmara 39, Humidity readings: Asmara 12 per cent, Asmara 15 per cent.

Local selling rates in file: Bahraini dinar 1090/1097.5, Dutch guilder 121.8/122.8, Egyptian pound 251.2/261.5, French franc 44.8/45.2, Iraqi dinar 365.5/370, Japanese yen (for 100) 162.7/164, Kuwaiti dinar 1284/1290, Lebanese lira 20.5/21.5, Omani rial 1127.5/1132.5, Qatari riyal 107.1/107.7, Saudi riyal 106.8/107.2, Swiss franc 166.4/167.7, Swedish crown 46.4/46.8, Taiwan dollar 167.7/168.7, Thai baht 31.5/32.5, Syrian lira 106.4/107.3, U.A.E. dirham 333.8/338.1, U.S. dollar 388.9/391.6, W. German mark 136.8/137.9.

DEPARTURES: 06:00 Frankfurt (LH), 07:00 Damascus, Athens (OA), 08:00 Asmara (RJ), 09:00 Asmara (RJ), 10:00 Asmara (RJ), 11:00 Asmara (RJ), 12:00 Asmara (RJ), 13:00 Asmara (RJ), 14:00 Asmara (RJ), 15:00 Asmara (RJ), 16:00 Asmara (RJ), 17:00 Asmara (RJ), 18:00 Asmara (RJ), 19:00 Asmara (RJ), 20:00 Asmara (RJ), 21:00 Asmara (RJ), 22:00 Asmara (RJ), 23:00 Asmara (RJ), 24:00 Asmara (RJ).

PRAYER TIMES: 05:00 Fajr, 06:30 Sunrise, 07:30 Dhuhr, 08:30 Asr, 09:45 Maghrib.

## Iraqi raids slow down Iranian oil exports

BAHRAIN (R) — Iraqi air raids on Iran's main oil terminal of Kharg Island, culminating in a destructive attack on Thursday, have severely hit Iran's ability to export oil, shipping and oil industry sources in the Gulf said Sunday.

They said the raids had slowed considerably a tanker shuttle from Kharg in the northern Gulf to Sirri Island in the south, which Iran has been using to load most of its exports out of range of Iraqi jets.

Only one small tanker had been called up to Kharg since Thursday, the sources said. Tankers ready to sail to Sirri had been ordered by Iranian port authorities to wait and given no sign of when they would be able to load.

Iraq says it has attacked Kharg 10 times in the last five weeks. One source reported Sunday that only one berth in the main terminal area, capable of taking only smaller ships, was now operating out of a total of 14.

Sources said the big sea island terminal, on the west of the island, took the brunt of Thursday's strike, with the worst damage probably caused by a blaze aboard a North Korean tanker.

Lloyds Shipping Intelligence in London said the 112,458-tonne Son Bong had sunk at its berth. Shipping sources assumed huge towers of flame and smoke seen at Kharg on Thursday were from that ship.

A vessel sunk at its mooring is potentially devastating for the sea island. Designed to take two super-tankers capable of carrying 500,000 tonnes of oil and two more with 300,000-tonne capacity, its operational capability appeared to have been reduced by earlier attacks.

The Greek-owned supertanker Alexander the Great was written off after it was struck while loading at the sea island in June last year.

The sources said the T-jetty on the east of the island has 10 berths but the three largest, designed for ships of up to 250,000 tonnes deadweight, are thought to be non-operational.

Five single mooring buoys off the south east of the island, collectively known as the Darius Oil Terminal, complete Kharg's loading capabilities. They can load ships of up to 160,000 tonnes deadweight, but it is uncertain if they are in use.

The sources said they believed Iraq's recent attacks had been designed to hamper, not stop, Iranian oil exports. The extent of the damage caused by Thursday's strike may therefore have been largely the result of a "lucky" hit on the Son Bong.

They said the designed capacity of Kharg was more than six million barrels per day (BPD), and even with substantial damage the terminal could probably return fairly readily to export levels of up to 1.5 million BPD.

Nevertheless, the sources said, Iraqi jets seemed to be getting through to Kharg with relative impunity and Iran must see its major source of war finance as increasingly vulnerable.

Apart from Kharg-originated

exports, Iran can ship only a few hundred thousand BPD from Lavan and Sirri.

The sources said the latest attack had raised fears of more Iranian retaliation in the Gulf.

They said nothing had been heard of two ships, the Cyprus-flag Mathildal and the Japanese Togomaru, since the Iranian National News Agency IRNA said last week they had been detained in the Gulf to be checked for Iraqi goods.

Iran's navy chief was quoted as saying Sunday that 42 vessels had been "questioned, inspected or seized" by navy commandos in the past few days in or near the 25-mile-wide Strait of Hormuz at the mouth of the Gulf.

Two French frigates now in Bahrain will sail Monday after a five-day port call, the French embassy said. Gulf shipping sources say the frigates often escort French cargo vessels in the waterway, but an embassy official described their presence at this time as a "routine patrolling mission."

Tehran Radio, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), quoted Captain Mohammad Hussein Malekzadeh, Iran's navy commander, as saying a Cypriot ship and a Japanese vessel had been examined since Thursday.

The radio said that "in reply to propaganda claims" that Iran was not capable of closing the Strait of Hormuz at the entrance to the Gulf, Malekzadeh said:

"We do not wish to endanger the safety of the area and we have preserved that safety so far. But as our authorities have repeated from time to time, if the Gulf cannot be used by us, it will not be used by any other country."

"If necessary, we shall prove this in practice."

The commander said Iran did not wish to disrupt international maritime routes, "but it is our right to examine vessels."

"The initial inspection takes place in international waters and only if the cargo appears suspicious is the ship directed to our ports and only the load which is destined for Iraq is removed," he said.

Tehran Radio quoted Malekzadeh as saying Iran would continue to inspect "suspicious vessels."

## West German minister to visit Saudi Arabia

RIYADH (R) — West German Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg will start a two-day visit to Saudi Arabia on Tuesday, which will include talks with King Fahd and other officials, a German embassy spokesman said here Sunday.

He said Stoltenberg would meet Finance Minister Mohammad Ali Abal Khalil and Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal in Riyadh, but no new contracts would be signed.

## Shamir: U.K. harms Mideast peace efforts

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Sunday British leaders had struck a blow to Middle East peace efforts by inviting two senior officials of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to talks in London.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher announced in Jordan two days ago that Britain was ready to meet PLO leaders in a bid to "breathe life into peace efforts." She said two PLO members would come to London in a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation for talks with Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe.

which has not recognised Israel's existence.

Mr. Shamir said he will meet in New York with delegation heads from several countries which have no diplomatic relations with Israel. Israeli officials said these would include the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and Poland.

American officials trying to advance Middle East peace efforts will meet shortly in Washington with Mr. Shamir and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres after talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and King Hussein.

## Tunisia protests Libyan burning of official car

TUNIS (R) — Tunisia has protested to Libya about an incident in the Libyan capital Saturday when a car belonging to the Tunisian consulate was set on fire, Tunisian News Agency (TAP) reported.

"The car was set on fire during the night while parked in front of the consulate in Tripoli and two banners bearing anti-Tunisian

## Kahane losing support, poll says

TEL AVIV (R) — Support for Rabbi Meir Kahane's Kach Party has dropped for the first time since the anti-Arab extremist won a seat in Israel's parliament a year ago, according to an opinion poll. The poll published on Sunday in the independent newspaper Ha'aretz showed Kach would win 3.2 per cent of the vote if new elections were held, compared with nine per cent last month.

## TV & RADIO

**JORDAN TELEVISION**

Tel: 73111

**BBC WORLD SERVICE**

639, 720, 1413 KHz

**MAIN CHANNEL**

17:00	.....	Koran
17:30	.....	Carbons
17:50	.....	Children Programme
18:00	.....	The Games of Nations
18:45	.....	Local programme on Description
19:20	.....	Programme Review
19:30	.....	News Programme
19:45	.....	News in Arabic
20:30	.....	Arabic Series
21:25	.....	Tomorrow's Programmes
21:35	.....	Local Programme
22:05	.....	Cinema 1985
23:00	.....	News in Arabic

**FOREIGN CHANNEL**

18:00	.....	Mediterranean
19:00	.....	News in French
19:30	.....	Musique Spéciale
20:00	.....	News in Hebrew
20:30	.....	News in Arabic
21:00	.....	Whos is the Boss
21:10	.....	The Flying Doctors
22:00	.....	News in English
22:30	.....	Widows

**RADIO JORDAN**

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM  
& partly on 9560 KHz, SW  
Tel: 77411-19

07:00	.....	Light Music
07:30	.....	Newsweek
08:00	.....	Morning Show
08:30	.....	News Summary
10:05	.....	Pop Session
10:30	.....	News Summary
11:00	.....	Pop Session Contd.
13:00	.....	News Summary
13:05	.....	Pop Session Contd.
14:00	.....	News Bulletin
14:30	.....	Instrumentals
14:45	.....	Over a Cup of Tea
15:00	.....	Concert Hour
15:30	.....	News Summary
16:00	.....	Instrumentals
16:30	.....	Old Favourites
17:00	.....	The 15th Century A.H.
17:30	.....	Pop Session
18:00	.....	News Summary
18:45	.....	Sports Round-up
19:15	.....	Special Feature
19:30	.....	Newsweek
20:00	.....	Dance with Us
21:00	.....	Evening Show
21:30	.....	News Summary
22:00	.....	Evening Show Contd.
22:30	.....	Special Sunday
23:00	.....	Evening Show Contd.
23:30	.....	News Summary
23:45	.....	Evening Show Contd.

07:00	Newsweek 07:30 Empire of the Sea 07:45 Personal Story 07:55 Reflections 08:00 World News 08:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 08:30 Letterbox 08:45 Round-up 08:50 World News 09:00 Newsweek 09:30 Development '85 09:50 World News 10:00 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 10:30 Sarah and Company 11:00 World News 11:30 Reflections 11:45 Empire of the Sea 12:00 Newsweek 12:30 Development '85 12:50 World News 13:00 News Summary 13:15 Science in Action 13:30 Music Now 14:00 World News 14:30 News About Britain 14:45 The Pointed Bell 14:50 Album Time 15:00 Radio Newsweek 15:15 The Book Club 15:45 Sports Round-up 16:00 World News 16:30 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 16:50 America at the Proms 17:00 Outlook 17:45 Alice's Adventures in Wonderland 18:00 Radio Newsweek 18:15 Only By Women 18:45 Wines of the Great Composers 19:00 World News 19:30 Commentary 19:45 Zoo Walks 19:50 Flashes 19:55 The World Today 20:00 World News 20:30 Book Choice 20:45 A Future for the Past 20:45 Sports Round-up 21:00 Outlook 21:30 Johnson and Chaplin 22:00 World News 22:30 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 23:00 Sports International 24:00 News Summary: Network U.K. 00:15 Keep it in the family 00:30 Rock Solid 01:30 World News: The World Today 01:45 Book Choice 01:50 Reflections 01:55 Sports Round-up 02:00 World News 02:30 Commentary 02:45 Zoo Walks
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**VOICE OF AMERICA**

MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740,  
11925 and 15210 Hz

07:00	News 07:30 Newsline 07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 09:00 News 09:10 Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning/News Summary 10:00 News 10:10 Newsline 10:30 Newsline 10:40 Newsline 11:00 Newsline 11:10 Newsline 11:20 Newsline 11:30 Newsline 11:40 Newsline 11:50 Newsline 12:00 Newsline 12:10 Newsline 12:20 Newsline 12:30 Newsline 12:40 Newsline 12:50 Newsline 13:00 Newsline 13:10 Newsline 13:20 Newsline 13:30 Newsline 13:40 Newsline 13:50 Newsline 14:00 Newsline 14:10 Newsline 14:20 Newsline 14:30 Newsline 14:40 Newsline 14:50 Newsline 15:00 Newsline 15:10 Newsline 15:20 Newsline 15:30 Newsline 15:40 Newsline 15:50 Newsline 16:00 Newsline 16:10 Newsline 16:20 Newsline 16:30 Newsline 16:40 Newsline 16:50 Newsline 17:00 Newsline 17:10 Newsline 17:20 Newsline 17:30 Newsline 17:40 Newsline 17:50 Newsline 18:00 Newsline 18:10 Newsline 18:20 Newsline 18:30 Newsline 18:40 Newsline 18:50 Newsline 19:00 Newsline 19:10 Newsline 19:20 Newsline 19:30 Newsline 19:40 Newsline 19:50 Newsline 20:00 Newsline 20:10 Newsline 20:20 Newsline 20:30 Newsline 20:40 Newsline 20:50 Newsline 21:00 Newsline 21:10 Newsline 21:20 Newsline 21:30 Newsline 21:40 Newsline 21:50 Newsline 22:00 Newsline 22:10 Newsline 22:20 Newsline 22:30 Newsline 22:40 Newsline 22:50 Newsline 23:00 Newsline 23:10 Newsline 23:20 Newsline 23:30 Newsline 23:40 Newsline 23:50 Newsline 24:00 Newsline
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## WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS	MUSEUMS
<b>EXHIBITION</b>	Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 61760.
* An exhibition of great works of Victor Hugo, daily at the French Cultural Centre.	Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 637169.
* A special painting exhibition by a number of Jordanian artists, organised by the Jordanian Club-Club, at Petra Bank Gallery, Wadi Sagra (daily 09:00-14:00 and 16:00-19:00).	<b>SERVICE CLUBS</b>
* An exhibition of paintings and drawings by Wendy Powell at the British Council (during library hours).	Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
* Third Turkish Industry and Trade Exhibition at the Jordan International Hotel.	Lions Palestine Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.
<b>PLAY</b>	Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
* "A Doll's House" by Henrik Ibsen daily at 7:30 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre.	De 1 Sale Church (Roman Catholic). Eighty Circle. Tel. 815261, 815410.
<b>FEATURE FILM</b>	<b>CHURCHES</b>
* "Breaking Away" at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre.	St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic). Jabal Amman, Tel. 624590.
<b>CINEMA</b>	Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic). Jabal Luvahneh, 637440.
* "L'homme qui rit" at 7:45 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.	De 1 Sale Church (Roman Catholic). Jabal Hussein, 641737.
<b>VIDEO</b>	Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox).



## University staff donate one day's pay to drought, famine victims in Sudan

AMMAN (J.T.) — All professors, deans and staff at the University of Jordan and the university hospital will donate one day's pay from their salary to support the national campaign to raise contributions and aid for the Sudanese people who are facing the effects of drought and famine.

The contributions were announced following a meeting of the university's council of deans held at the university campus on Sunday. The council also decided to dispatch a medical team of doctors and nurses to Sudan in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and the Royal Medical Services. During the meeting, the council decided to form a committee to launch a campaign for collecting financial and in-kind contributions for the Sudanese people.

In Irbid, a meeting held under the chairmanship of Irbid Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin decided to form a committee to be entrusted with collecting contributions for the same cause.

Another meeting was held Sunday in Karak to discuss arrangements for launching a campaign to collect contributions in aid of drought victims in Sudan.

The arrangements follow a public appeal for contributions and aid for the relief of Sudanese refugees and drought victims. The appeal was made by the National Jordanian Committee for Solidarity with the Sudanese People which was formed last week under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan who recently visited drought-stricken areas and relief camps in Sudan.

## Obeid, Egyptian officials to discuss ferry link operations

AMMAN (Petra) — Transport Minister Farhi Obeid Sunday left for Egypt where he will hold meetings with his Egyptian counterparts Suleiman Mitwalli to follow up and coordinate efforts to ensure effective services for the Aqaba-Nuweibeh land sea route which was inaugurated last April.

During the visit the two ministers are expected to discuss issues related to operations on the Aqaba-Nuweibeh route and they will visit the port of Nuweibeh. Mr. Obeid will also hold talks with the Egyptian minister of civil aviation on issues pertaining to air transport between Jordan and Egypt.

Before departing for Egypt, Mr. Obeid visited Aqaba and inspected work and operations on the Aqaba-Nuweibeh route. He also met with directors of various departments and visited the Jordanian Ports Corporation.

Mr. Obeid is accompanied on his visit to Egypt by a delegation including the directors of the department of customs, the Jordanian Ports Corporation, the Jordanian Syrian Land Transport Company, the Jordan National Shipping Lines Company and the Jordan Express Transport and Tourist Company.

## Construction work progresses at new Yarmouk campus

IRBID (J.T.) — Buildings which will house the engineering and medical sciences faculties have been completed and fully equipped at Yarmouk University's permanent site north of Irbid and students will be moving to the new facilities during the current academic year. Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran announced Sunday.

This year Yarmouk University accepted 3,225 new first-year students which raised the total number of students to 14,000. Dr. Badran said. He added that all laboratories, lecture halls and other facilities have been made ready for students to commence their studies, which began Saturday.

Dr. Badran said that an orientation programme has been prepared for these new students in order to familiarise them with the departments and services of the university. The programme is to be completed in the coming days, he concluded.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Lawzi praises Bulgarian stands

AMMAN (Petra) — Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi has hailed the continuing support of the Bulgarian People's Assembly for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and just Arab causes. Mr. Lawzi was speaking Sunday upon receiving the visiting president of the Bulgarian-Jordanian Friendship Society Slav Hristov Karaslavov.

### Majali leaves for Arab police conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Public Security Director Lieutenant General Abdul Hadi Al Majali left for Tunis Sunday to take part in a four-day conference of Arab police chiefs due to open there Monday. Lt. Gen. Majali, accompanied by five-member delegation, was seen off at Amman airport by several senior officers from the Public Security Department.

### Supply council discusses consumer goods

AMMAN (Petra) — The new supply policy and prices of consumer goods were reviewed during a meeting of the supply council held Sunday under the chairmanship of Minister of Supply, Industry and Trade Rajai Al Muasher. The council will continue its monthly meetings to discuss subjects related to the issue.

### Hamzeh swears in new pharmacists

AMMAN (Petra) — Forty new pharmacists took the oath Sunday at the Professional Associations Complex in the presence of Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh. Attending the ceremony was the Jordanian Pharmacists Association President Ghaleb Sabbarini.

### NRA completes oil shale experiments

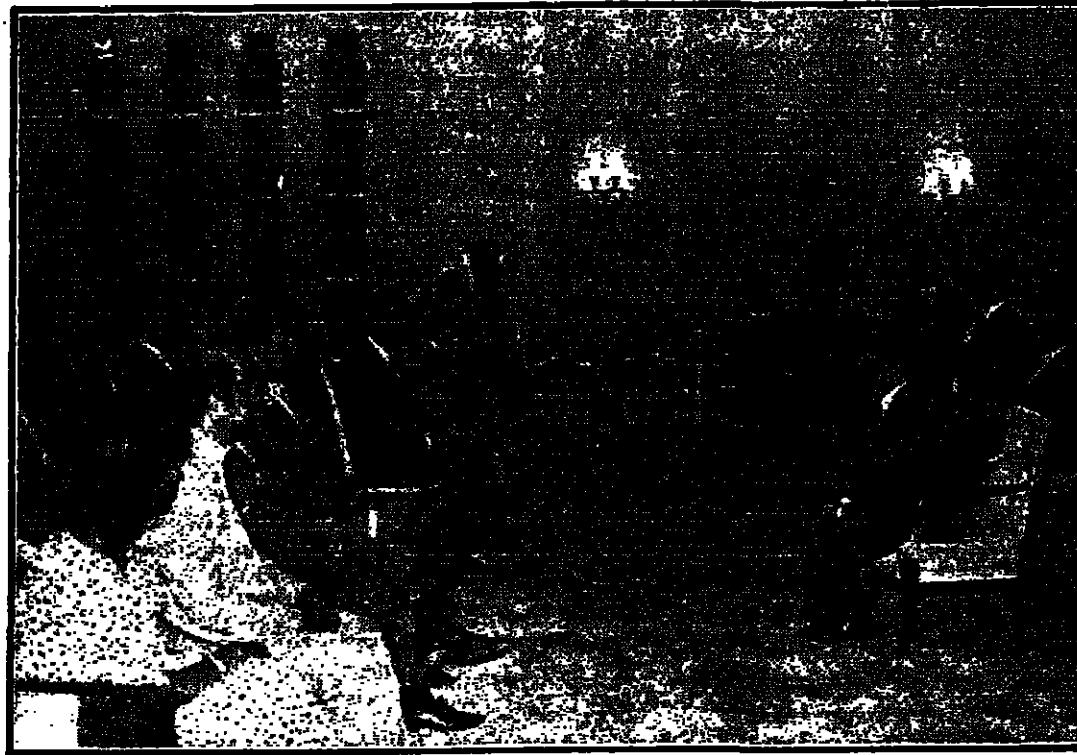
AMMAN (Petra) — The Natural Resources Authority (NRA) has completed mining experiments on oil shale in Al Lejjun area, near Karak. The tests were conducted in cooperation with a specialised foreign consulting company. The initial results of the experiment showed that few explosives will be needed to expose oil shale layers. The experiment aimed to assess the quantities of shale oil in the area and to prepare the necessary mining designs.

### GFJW president heads for Morocco

AMMAN (Petra) — President of the General Federation of Jordanian Women (GFJW) Hafsa Al Bashir left for Morocco Sunday to take part in the meetings of a follow-up committee of the world conference on the consequences of the Gulf war on international peace and security. The two-day conference will open in Morocco Tuesday.

### Soviet students visit university

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation of students from Soviet universities Sunday paid a visit to the University of Jordan where they met with the university's public relations director Walid Al Moralli. Mr. Moralli briefed the delegation on the university's development and educational policy. The 30-member student delegation toured the university's campus and visited the library, the Islamic cultural centre and a number of departments. They also watched documentary showing the various activities at the university.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Sunday holds meeting with heads of delegations in Amman (Petra photo)

## Prince Hassan receives participants in Fifth Arabisation Conference

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Sunday held a meeting with heads of delegations which are taking part in the Fifth Arabisation Conference currently being held in Amman.

During the meeting at the Royal Court, Prince Hassan conveyed His Majesty King Hussein's interest in the delegations' efforts and work and expressed the King's support for the Arab organisations concerned with Arabising cultural and scientific terms

used in literature and teaching. Prince Hassan also underlined the importance of promoting sciences in the Arab World in order to absorb modern developments in technological and scientific fields. He also wished the delegates success in their endeavours.

A spokesman for the delegates expressed the participants' pride and gratitude for Prince Hassan's backing and support for their efforts and they conveyed their appreciation to King Hussein for his interest in their work.

The meeting was attended by Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid and the Royal Court's Secretary General, Mr. Raja'i Dajani.

The Fifth Arabisation Conference opened here Saturday under the patronage of King Hussein and is being attended by scholars and educationalists from several Arab countries.

The six-day conference will discuss newly Arabised terms used in physics, nuclear physics, mathematics, sports and education.

## Jordan to extend support for Islamic teaching programme in Gabon

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Sunday announced its willingness to support Gabon's efforts to spread Islamic teaching in the African country and offered to dispatch teachers and religious scholars to teach Arabic and religion in Gabon.

The subject discussed during a meeting between Gabonese Minister of Islamic Affairs Mohammad Biutsa and Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat. Dr. Khayyat said that Jordan was also willing to offer five scholarships to Gabonese students to learn Arabic and Islamic law in Amman and added that Jordan will provide Gabon with books and publications on Islam.

At the meeting the Gabonese minister explained that 15 per cent of the people in Gabon are Muslims and he cited French rule as a reason behind the delay in spreading the teachings of Islam in his country. The government of



Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat (second left) Sunday holds talks with his Gabonese counterpart Mohammad Biutsa (second right). — Petra photo

Gabon is at present building Islamic centres and is also spreading the teachings of Islam. Mr. Biutsa said.

The Gabonese minister also voiced his country's support for the Arab people's struggle to regain their rights in Palestine and he condemned Israel's illegal practices in the occupied Arab territories.

The ministry's under secretary, Dr. Abdul Salam Al Ahladi, was present at the meeting.

Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri also received Mr. Biutsa on Sunday.

## Arab organisations approve establishment of drug, medical appliances federation

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab organisations affiliated to the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) have given the go-ahead to the establishment of an Arab federation for the production of drugs and medical appliances.

The decision came on the last day of a six-day meeting held by representatives of the various organisations at the CAEU headquarters in Amman. A statement at the end of the closing session said that such a federation should operate in cooperation with the

Arab Health Ministers Council and the Arab Organisation for Industrial Development.

The statement called for a general meeting of Arab drug and medical organisations in order to endorse a statute for the new federation and to follow up steps to establish the federation. The Arab Union of Pharmacists to add the subject of the proposed federation to the agenda of a union meeting due to take place in Damascus in December.

At the opening of the meeting, Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh called for speedy measures to be taken regarding the establishment of the new Arab federation. He said the formation of such a federation will have beneficial results on the manufacture of drugs in the Arab World.

Attending the meetings were representatives of the Arab Company for Drug Industries and Medical Appliances, the Arab Health Ministers Council and the Arab Union of Pharmacists.

## Eminent Lebanese artist to display his interpretations of nature in Amman

By Josephine Zananiri  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — One of Lebanon's most eminent artists Hussein Madi is at present visiting Jordan with an exhibition of his works. Born in South Lebanon in 1938, Mr. Madi has had a long and distinguished career. His secular honours include presidency of the prestigious Association of Lebanese Painters and Sculptors as well as a tenure as professor of Fine Arts at the Lebanese University.

The number of his exhibitions to date are numerous. Mr. Madi began to exhibit his work in Lebanon and later he displayed his talents in all corners of the world. At present he is a resident of Rome but continues to remain a Lebanese artist.

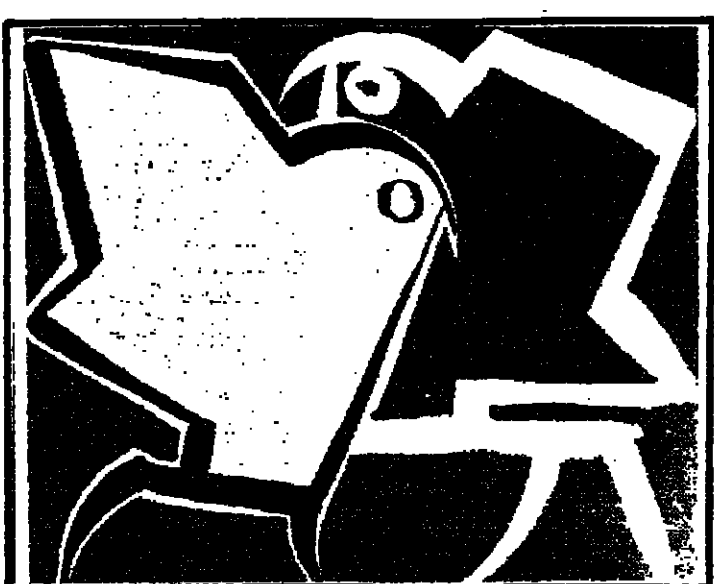
His works were brought to Amman by "Platform", a company devoted to exhibiting the best of Lebanese art throughout the Arab World.

The grey haired, soft spoken Mr. Madi works in many mediums but describes himself as firstly a sculptor. However, his etchings and paintings have won considerable critical acclaim in both Lebanon and Europe.

Inspiration for his meticulous and fine line works comes from nature, he says. When asked to describe his art, Mr. Madi comments that "my work takes the unity of nature and then transforms the composition." He illustrates the point by flicking through a thick catalogue of his paintings and showing a classically drawn bird. Then he turns to more

examples showing the distilled versions indicating the spirit of the bird in pure colour and movement.

Mr. Madi's exhibition is due to be held at the Petra Bank gallery in Wadi Saqra and will run for two weeks starting next Thursday. His works will then be displayed in Dahran and later in New York.



An example of work by Lebanese artist Hussein Madi

## U.N. envoy, Jordanian officials discuss impacts of Israeli plan to build Med-Dead Sea canal

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — United Nations envoy Mr. Peter Roter, who has been delegated to follow up on a United Nations General Assembly resolution on the planned Israeli Mediterranean-Dead Sea canal, met here Sunday with Under Secretary of the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs Ahmad Jatanani.

Mr. Roter told the Jordan Times that his visit to Jordan was in implementation of the U.N. resolution on the proposed canal project and added that a second reason was to follow up on last year's visit to Jordan by a U.N. group who visited the Kingdom to study the proposed project.

During his visit, which started on Thursday, Mr. Roter said he will try to assess and to update

information about the projected canal and he added that he will report his findings to the General Assembly.

My talks with Jordanian officials cover the impact of the Israeli plan on Jordan's agricultural projects around the Dead Sea and the Jordan Valley region," Mr. Roter said.

He went on to say that he will visit the Jordan Valley and the

Dead Sea area on Tuesday to inspect projects being implemented in the area and which might be affected by the Israeli plan.

In his meeting with Dr. Jatanani, Mr. Roter was briefed on Jordan's stand with regard to the Israeli plan and the serious consequences on the projects in the area of the Dead Sea.

The Israeli plan is in flagrant violation of U.N. resolutions and outright defiance of the Geneva conventions and international principles, Dr. Jatanani said during the meeting, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reported.

Mr. Roter, who will leave Amman on Friday, met with Foreign Ministry Secretary General Tayseer Toukan on Saturday. The U.N. envoy was briefed on the implications and possible consequences of the Israeli project.

## Assassinated Jordanian journalist laid to rest

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The body of the assassinated Jordanian journalist, Michel Al Nimri, was buried in Mafraq on Sunday in the presence of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) officials and representatives of Arab writers and journalists associations.

Mr. Nimri, publisher of an Arab magazine that specialised mainly in writing about opposition groups and activities in the Arab World, was shot to death by unidentified assassins in Athens last week. His body was flown to Amman on Friday night and was received at Uen Alia International Airport by PLO Executive Committee member Abdul Razaq Al Yahya.

Jordanian and Palestinian journalists and writers and members of the Nimri family.

The assassinated publisher was a close friend of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat.

Mr. Nimri's funeral was attended by representatives of major PLO factions and of the Arab Journalist's Federation, the Jordan Press Association, the Jordanian Writers Association and the Federation of Palestinian Journalists

and Writers. Mr. Nimri, 37, was a member of both the Jordanian and the Palestinian writers associations.

A group calling itself "Black September" has claimed responsibility for the journalist's assassination. In a typewritten statement in Arabic delivered to a foreign news agency in Beirut, the group claimed that Mr. Nimri was "an agent of Western intelligence."

Mr. Nimri was close to Fateh, the mainstream Palestinian commando organisation, his friends said in Amman on Friday.

"But Michel also maintained good relations with other Damascus-based Palestinian factions," they said.

Mr. Nimri's friends named these factions to be the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and the Palestinian Communist Party.

Mr. Nimri's magazine, "Al Nashra", which had a limited circulation, was published in Athens and was considered a forum for Arab opposition movements ranging from Muslim fundamentalists to communists and ultra leftists.

The magazine often ran what it said were minutes of secret top-level meetings held in Arab capitals. In one of the recent issues of Al Nashra Mr. Nimri published details of an assassination plot against Syrian President Hafez Al Assad.

Mr. Nimri joined the DFLP in the seventies but later left the organisation and did not join any other political grouping or movement, his friends said. Nevertheless, he continued to write frequently for Palestinian and other publications.

Mr. Nimri moved out from Beirut in 1982 when the PLO was forced out by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. He remained in Damascus for a short period afterwards, but then moved to Athens when relations between Syria and Mr. Arafat were strained in 1983.

As an expression of appreciation for Mr. Nimri's longstanding support of the PLO, Mr. Arafat has decided to finance the continued publishing of "Al Nashra," the Palestinian News Agency, Wafa, reported Sunday.

The magazine will carry Mr. Nimri's name and photo, the news agency said.

## AEU secretary general urges support for Arab engineers in the occupied territories

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab Engineers Union (AEU) Secretary General Marwan Abdul Hamid has appealed to all engineers taking part in a conference in Amman to extend help to their colleagues in the occupied Arab lands in order to support their steadfastness in the face of Israel's arbitrary measures.

Mr. Abdul Hamid said that Arab engineers could help their colleagues by contributing to projects, especially housing schemes, which are being implemented in occupied Arab territories.

He went on to say that there are many unemployed Arab engineers at present and he stressed that this situation should not be allowed to continue because of its serious consequences.

An appeal to extend assistance to the Arab engineers in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip was made Saturday by Minister of Public Works Mahmoud Al Hawamdeh when he opened the AEU's higher council meeting at the Professional Association Complex in Amman.

## Canadian UNICEF team tours water, sanitation projects

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A delegation representing the Canadian Committee for the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Sunday toured the southern part of the Kingdom where they inspected projects for water and sanitation.

The 14-member delegation, currently on a visit to Jordan, is also expected to visit other sites where water and sanitary projects sponsored by the Canadian committee and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) are being implemented.

A press release from the UNICEF regional office in Amman said that a \$1 million Canadian contribution, through the UNICEF Amman regional office, had been allocated for the establishment of water projects in the Al-Kittah and Allan areas. The water project, to provide safe drinking water to about 20,000 inhabitants in the regions, was later extended to the Bani Hamida area, located to the south of Madaba, the release added.

The project, which has been carried out by the Water Authority of Jordan, aims at improving health practices and personal hygiene standards. According to the release, the Al-Kittah project was finalised in 1982 and the Bani Hamida water and sanitation project will be functional next week.

Electrolux

MOVING IN OR OUT?

STOP PRESS!

Change of pricing policy

Amman Bookshop announces a major change in pricing policy starting today — THURSDAY 19.9.85 — All paperback books shall be sold at the same prices they sell abroad: A reduction of almost 45 per cent. This arrangement applies to all pocket books displayed at the following branches of Amman Bookshop.

AMMAN BOOKSHOP — at the 3rd Circle

AMMAN BOOKSHOP — at AL-WAHA STORES

AMMAN BOOKSHOP — R.S.S. ROAD

AMMAN BOOKSHOP — UNIVERSITY OF YARMOUK

AMMAN BOOKSHOP — HOUSING BANK COMPLEX



# The devastating Gulf war enters its sixth year

On the night of September 22-23, 1980, Iraqi troops crossed into Iran and the two nations launched air raids against each other in the first major clashes of the Gulf war. The following two features by Reuters from Tehran and Baghdad examine the state of the warring neighbours as the bloody conflict enters its sixth year.

## Iraq determined to live with it ■ Iran continues to refuse peace

By Subhy Haddad  
Reuters

BAGHDAD — Iraq enters the sixth year of its war with Iran determined to fight on if necessary, though it sees neither side achieving military victory.

Iraq, with many thousands of troops tied up on the common border with Iran, is learning to live with a land, sea and air conflict that has caused a manpower shortage in everyday jobs.

Its hopes for peace appear to be fading. Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz said this month Iraq was prepared for a further 10 years of war because Iran "never responded to peace appeals".

President Saddam Hussein, quoted in July by a Kuwaiti newspaper, said he had no wish to prolong the conflict and that neither side could achieve military victory.

Iraq's ceasefire terms are a withdrawal to international borders, a prisoner exchange and a treaty stipulating non-interference in each other's affairs. Iran says peace is impossible with the present Iraqi leadership.

International bodies have made several unsuccessful peace bids this year, which has seen attacks on Baghdad and Tehran and Iraq using its air superiority in an attempt to cripple the Iranian economy by halting its oil exports.

Iraq says the war started on September 4, 1980, when Iran shelled some Iraqi border towns. Iran and most of the world dates it from the night of September 22-23 when Iraqi troops crossed into Iran and both sides started bombing strikes.

Iraq, with a population of about 15 million compared with Iran's 43 million, has concentrated on building up its air and missile power, diplomats say.

They say Iraq has air superiority with about 500 warplanes, including French and Soviet-made fighter-bombers it has used to attack Iran's main Kharg Island oil terminal in the northern Gulf and disperse enemy troop concentrations on the ground.

Foreign Minister Aziz, also deputy prime minister, said Iraq had recently taken delivery of French-made Mirage F1 jets and that some Super-Etendards leased from France would be returned.

The diplomats said Moscow last year delivered dozens of MiG-25

"Foxbat" planes and modified versions of TU-16 "Badger" bombers that could also carry air-to-surface missiles.

Iraq used some of its missile arsenal, mainly Soviet-made SS-12s and SCUD-Bs, early this year in tit-for-tat strikes on Iranian towns and cities, they added.

The attacks on Baghdad and Tehran in March and April brought home to the civilian populations the harsh realities of a war which has claimed many thousands of military casualties.

In addition to the casualties, diplomats in Baghdad estimate there are more than 8,000 Iranian prisoners-of-war in Iraq, while over 50,000 Iraqis are held in Iran.

There is a sense of frustration in Iraq over the war which the government is trying to ease. Shops are full of food, much of it imported. Families which lose a man in the conflict are given a car, land and about \$30,000 in cash.

Men born between 1951 and 1964 have been conscripted and others, particularly those under 45, have been enlisted in the popular army, which backs the one-million-strong regular army. The para-military force is estimated to exceed 700,000.

This has caused a manpower shortage elsewhere, which has been compensated for partly by more than one million foreigners — mostly Egyptians — and large numbers of Iraqi women joining

the workforce for the first time.

The war with Iran has hit the economy. But as part of a long-term strategy to rebuild strength, Iraq plans to triple its oil exports from about one million barrels per day (BPD) in the next two years.

Iraq's exports of about 3.4 million BPD before the conflict were sharply curtailed when the war closed its gulf ports and when Syria, which supports Iran, later shut a pipeline across its territory.

A 500,000 BPD pipeline to the Saudi Arabian Red Sea terminal at Yanbu is expected to open by next month and a similar one million BPD line will be built by the end of 1986.

Another 500,000 BPD pipeline parallel to Iraq's main present outlet from Kirkuk to a Turkish terminal on the Mediterranean is expected to be ready by 1987.

Despite the costly war, Iraq has continued to implement an ambitious economic development programme, including building highways, homes and hospitals.

Diplomats say Iraq has settled a high percentage of its foreign debt over the past three years, mainly through barter deals and deferred payments pending higher oil exports.

In his interview with Kuwait's Arab Times, President Hussein said technically a military solution to the war existed, "but this is actually impossible". What was realistic, he said, was "foiling the aim of the (enemy)".

By Hugh Pope  
Reuters

TEHRAN — A pretty green park on the dusty plain south of Tehran indicates why Iran's religious leaders believe they can pursue the war with Iraq into a sixth year despite its heavy human and economic toll.

The Paradise of Zahra park, Tehran's main war cemetery named after the only daughter of the Prophet Mohammad, provides sanctuary for the young men who have been promised heaven in return for "martyrdom".

The deep Shiite beliefs of many, especially poor, Iranians encourage them to join frontline fighting units. And diplomats say the flow of volunteers shows no sign of falling.

Shiites follow the leadership of clerics such as spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who has made the gulf war a "jihad" (holy crusade) for what he calls the "Martyr-rearing" Iranian people.

Iran dates the start of the war from the night of September 22-23, 1980, when Iraqi troops crossed the border and both sides launched air raids against vulnerable oil installations.

Khomeini calls the war a "blessing" and says Iran is ready to fight for 20 years. To the wall slogan "war, war to victory" has been added his saying: "War, war until all disorder is removed from the

world."

Iraqi air raids on Iranian cities earlier this year were dramatic for Tehran 470 km (300 miles) from the front. But when, on the last day of bombings, leaders called for shows of support for the war there was a massive response.

"If the clerics wanted to stop the war without a clear victory, they couldn't do it," one diplomat said. "How could they answer to the revolutionary guards, to the families of the dead?"

"Clear victory" — the removal of Iraq's ruling Baath Party and the trial of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein — is Iran's demand for ending the war. It has also sought at least \$220 billion in war reparations.

Iran, with 43 million people against Iraq's 15 million, has moved this year to limit the war's human cost. There are nearly 60,000 graves in the "Paradise of Zahra". Foreign estimates put Iran's total death toll as high as 300,000.

In June, Iran started to launch brief night raids on Iraqi front lines instead of repeated "human wave" offensives.

The new tactics, avoiding heavy casualties, "take the enemy by surprise and constantly keep him in a tiring psychological state," chief-of-staff Ismail Sohrabi told Iran's Kayhan newspaper this week.

Iran's last mass offensive was in

March through marshland near the southern Iraqi city of Basra, in which Tehran claimed it took 1,500 square km (560 sq miles) of Iraqi territory.

Iran claims Iraq used poison gas to stall the attack and both sides said tens of thousands of fighters died.

In latest developments in ground fighting, Iran says has set up positions at least 30 km (18 miles) inside Iraq on the northern tip of the 1,180 km (740 mile) front.

Probably the most pressing problem for Iran is economic. Official and foreign estimates of the cost of the war range from 30 to 40 per cent of the national budget, or about \$500 million per month.

This percentage could rise as Iran's oil revenues fall, diplomats say, putting added pressure on the economy.

Oil-for-goods barter sales acted to boost Iranian oil sales to almost 2.5 million barrels per day at one stage this year.

But this is small compared to a six million barrels per day peak in 1978 and oil sources say barter deals are difficult to make attractive in the current depressed world oil market.

Iran's oil sales depend largely on whether it can keep open its main Kharg Island export terminal in the northern Gulf. Iraq has launched a series of attacks on Kharg since August 15.

The raids, which Tehran said did inflict some damage, provoked President Ali Khamenei to repeat Iran's threat that if its oil exports were endangered, "we will not allow a single drop of oil to be exported from any port in the Persian Gulf".

Parliamentary speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani said the strength of Iran's position was shown by the seizure this month of five cargo ships in the Gulf as they sailed close to its coast. They were searched for cargo bound for Iraq.

Iranian leaders know any attempt to close the Strait of Hormuz at the entrance of the Gulf, through which about a sixth of the West's oil passes, could provoke U.S. intervention.

But diplomats say this may not deter Iran. "At one centre of the present government there is a group of highly convinced Muslims. These men are perfectly prepared to go all the way, die and bring everything down with them for their cause," one said.

## For a better U.N.

NEARLY 90 heads of state or government leaders are expected to attend celebrations in New York to mark the United Nations 40th anniversary tomorrow. Many of the leaders will come from the Middle East region, including His Majesty King Hussein. The King will deliver an important speech to the U.N. General Assembly session that will definitely tackle the region's questions, with special focus on the Palestine problem.

This problem remains one of the most chronic issues which the United Nations has faced but failed to resolve and which was born soon after the creation of the world organisation in 1945. A study by Harvard University reveals that, since its establishment, the United Nations has been able to find solutions for only half the problems presented to it. The Palestine problem is part of the other half of problems for which no solution has been found, and it remains a major cause for international tension and concern.

In his address to the General Assembly, King Hussein will no doubt point to the dangers inherent in the continued Israeli occupation of Arab lands, and to the Jordan-PLO accord of Feb. 11 as the best hope for achieving a Middle East settlement based on justice and right.

But the U.N. General Assembly, which has consistently showed support for the Palestinians and their just cause, finds itself completely unable to take any meaningful step towards a solution for the simple reason that the Security Council alone holds the upper hand in deciding on crucial issues such as those measures necessary to end Israel's occupation of Arab territories.

A recent Security Council resolution that would have condemned Israel's arbitrary measures against Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip was killed by a United States veto which in fact has been exercised before.

With this in mind it is only just and reasonable for us to propose that amendments be introduced to the United Nations Charter on this anniversary, empowering the General Assembly, which groups all nations, to carry out part, if not all, of the duties and responsibilities of the Security Council where only a handful of nations are represented and cast vetoes or votes.

Let the majority of nations decide on issues of concern to their future and to the cause of world peace. Such a step might in the end prove to be both right and correct.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: A successful visit

THE OUTCOME of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit to Jordan could be described as a success for the Arab stand. Mrs. Thatcher's proposal for a meeting between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the British Foreign Secretary is indeed a very brave and very constructive step, and is bound to bolster economic and trade relations between Britain and the Arab World.

No doubt the British step comes as a response to Arab efforts and we have hope that it will have very good and beneficial effect on the European Community's stand as a whole.

This British step demonstrates Britain's keenness on underlining the importance of PLO's participation in any effort for achieving peace and in the peace-process itself.

We are satisfied that Mrs. Thatcher has not been influenced by the Zionist pressure as she was preparing to announce her step, and we are relieved to hear her announce, after return home, that she was determined to convene the meeting next month.

Mrs. Thatcher's firm stand should be understood by European nations. Britain means business and will not be dissuaded from its position by any Israeli pressures.

### Al Dustour: Next move for U.S.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT by the British Prime Minister of a meeting next month between a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe will have reactions and repercussions around the world, since this meeting represents a turning point in the United Kingdom's position vis a vis the PLO.

This step, apart from the fact that it is a brave political move, gives a fresh momentum to the peace process and lays down a stronger foundation for the relations between Britain and Jordan.

This British step is a success for Jordan's diplomatic but relentless efforts to help end the Arab-Israeli conflict and establish peace in the Middle East. The British move also opens the door wide for further efforts on the Arab side to arrive at a lasting settlement to the Middle East question.

But for their efforts to succeed and for the Europeans to help us solve our problems we should at least show more solidarity among ourselves and put aside all issues that keep our countries at loggerheads.

After Britain, the Arabs can reach for the United States and try with all their might to make the U.S. end its hesitation, embark on meaningful efforts and take a step similar to that taken by Mrs. Thatcher.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Strong European role sought

MRS. THATCHER'S announcement of next month's meeting in London between the British Foreign Secretary and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation is bound to bolster the Arab countries' stand and their leaders' demand for a more meaningful European role and for more pressure on Washington to take a more balanced stand towards the Middle East issue.

The European Community's Venice Declaration some years ago recognised the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people but lacked the power of movement and needed fresh efforts to give momentum to any peace efforts.

Mrs. Thatcher's statement about the London meeting represented this momentum, which comes at a crucial stage in the quest for peace. The new British step which clearly supports Jordan's moves towards peace renders new backing for the Arab efforts and struggle to achieve peace and regain their land.

## Grumbling in Libya

A slump in oil revenues from \$20 billion to \$8 billion is causing domestic hardship in Libya. Tony Walker, recently in Tripoli, says that "Jadhafi's country appears to be growing weary of revolution and grumbling is spreading."

AFTER 16 turbulent years in power, Colonel Muammar Jadhafi faces serious and growing problems which are shaking the foundations of his rule. His country appears to be growing weary of revolution.

Libya finds itself in an increasingly hostile environment at a time when a slump in oil revenues is causing domestic hardship. The expulsion of thousands of guest workers is merely one symptom of the economic malaise.

The stark fact is that Libya's earnings from oil have slumped from more than \$20 billion in the early 1980s to an anticipated \$8 billion-\$9 billion this year, forcing the government to institute an austerity programme and Jadhafi to rein in some of his more grandiose schemes.

According to an experienced Western observer, grumbling among Libyans, certainly in Tripoli, is widespread. The country, he says, is suffering from "terminal exhaustion" after years of frenetic leadership. Jadhafi, in recent speeches, has shown himself sensitive to indications of discontent brought on, in part, by rising prices and shortages in the shops.

He has urged his people to work harder and do without luxuries. This was an important theme of an address he gave in Sabha, an oasis town in central Libya, to mark the September 1 anniversary of his coming to power in a bloodless coup which overthrew the monarchy. His speech was frequently interrupted by young, chanting zealots from revolutionary committees around the country. These "revolutionary guards" are described by one Western diplomat in Tripoli as "Jadhafi's main pillar of support."

The surge in the influence of these revolutionary committees is regarded by some Libyans as an ominous development. They are active in most institutions, including the military, where their members perform a propaganda, and perhaps an intimidatory, function.

At Sabha, a repeated refrain of young Jadhafi-ites, who massed in their thousands, was that there was no alternative to the colonel, which may have been intended as a message to Libyans who have other ideas. Since an attempted coup in May last year, rumours of internal opposition to Jadhafi's rule have become more persistent, according to Western residents in Tripoli.

Defence continues to be given a high priority in spite of the economic squeeze. It is estimated that Libya is spending about \$1 billion, or 10 per cent of its hard-currency income, on military hardware.

Surrounded, as it is, by hostile neighbours, the country would seem to have little choice but to maintain a high level of defence preparedness.

The expulsion of thousands of Tunisian and Egyptian guest workers has sent already-strained Libyan relations with Tunis and Cairo to new lows.

In Egypt, President Mubarak warned that "those who committed this mistake are going to pay a very high price." He had described the expulsions as "inhumane". Algeria was also angered by the expulsions and the implied threat to Tunisia.

President Chadli Benjedid visited Tunis early in September to express support for Tunisian "security and defence". Algeria, Tunisia and Mauritania are joined by a 1983 friendship treaty now made more relevant by increasing tension between Libya and its neighbours.

Jadhafi has dismissed claims that Libya's difficult economic circumstances forced the expulsions. He argues that the decision was taken several years ago by "people's congress", the basic unit of Libyan-style participatory democracy, and was now being implemented.

He justified the expulsions on the grounds that they were part of a drive to encourage Libyan self-reliance — but there seems little doubt that a critical hard-currency shortage forced Jadhafi's hand.

Guest workers remitted more than \$2 billion from Libya in 1983, the peak year, when they accounted for some 300,000-350,000 people (excluding families), or about 45 per cent of the

Muammar Jadhafi

workforce. By 1984, numbers of foreign workers had been reduced by about 100,000, according to unofficial estimates in Tripoli, and the remittance outflow was down to between \$1 billion-\$1.5 billion.

It is unclear how many workers have been forced out in the past year, but numbers could now be down to about 150,000-200,000.

While Libya has little outstanding foreign commercial bank debt, it is heavily in arrears on payments to contractors who flooded into the country in the 1970s. It is estimated that the amount unpaid to these creditors amounts to between \$3 billion and \$4 billion. The biggest creditors are the Italians who are owed about \$1 billion, followed by the Turks, West Germans, South Koreans and Japanese.

Libya's military debt to the Soviet Union, its main supplier, is thought to total between \$4 billion and \$5 billion. A clear indication of Libya's economic difficulties was the cancellation early this year of dozens of contracts for projects such as roads and railways.

In spite of the apparent economic gloom in Tripoli, Western officials say that Libya's problems should be kept in perspective. Its oil sector remains efficient and is virtually untouched by upheavals which are affecting other areas of the economy.

"As long as he keeps the oil economy in good shape, he has time to work on his other problems," said one official, who gave Jadhafi credit for infrastructure developments and improvements in health, education and housing.

But for Libya's mercurial leader it appears there are some bleak times ahead. Until the oil market improves he may well be facing the most difficult and dangerous period of his years in power — Financial Times news feature.

## U.S. hopes to win over Mozambique from Soviets

By Michael Battye  
Reuters

WASHINGTON — A successful first visit to Washington by Mozambique's Marxist President Samora Machel has boosted American moves to win greater influence in southern Africa U.S. officials say.

The prime objective in inviting Machel, over strong objections from some of President Reagan's conservative supporters, was to help draw Mozambique away from Soviet sway.

The officials, who asked not to be identified, also placed this week's visit in the context of Washington's much criticized policy of "constructive engagement", which they say is aimed at restoring peace to the region.

The most immediate aim of that policy is ending apartheid in South Africa, which Washington sees as the source of much of the turmoil. The intention is also to persuade South Africa to give independence to Namibia (South West Africa), the territory it rules in defiance of the United Nations, to obtain the withdrawal of thousands of Cuban troops from Angola and to reduce Soviet influence there and in Mozambique.

The U.S. strategy has so far shown scant sign of success. Mozambique gave "constructive engagement" its own clear claim to progress when Machel signed a non-aggression pact with South Africa in March 1984.

A U.S. official described that as a "major milestone" for the American strategy, despite an admission by the Pretoria government last week that it had breached the accord.

Under it Pretoria had pledged to stop backing the right-wing Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) in return for Machel's expulsion of African National Congress (ANC) guerrillas fighting for black majority rule in South Africa.

The officials said the visit of Machel, an influential figure in southern Africa, was an important step in moving him to a more genuinely nonaligned stance.

The warmth of the rare meeting between a hardline Marxist and the conservative American leader was evident in the vigorous handshake between Reagan and a beaming Machel after their talks. It was a symbol of the improvement in relations over the past three years. But more important, officials said, was that Reagan heard in detail Machel's plans to move away from a rigid

Soviet-style centralised economy.

A senior official closely involved in the "constructive engagement" policy told reporters Machel laid out plans to liberalise Mozambique's shattered economy, giving more freedom to the private sector and providing incentives for higher production.

He also spoke at length on encouraging Western investment in the private sector.

It was the dire problems faced by the Mozambique economy as a result of years of drought and battles against MNR guerrillas, that gave Washington its chance to influence Machel.

Soviet inability to cure the economy pushed Machel into opening up to the West in general, and the United States in particular, as he sought financial backing for a recovery programme, the officials said.

Last year Mozambique joined the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, actions the officials cited as further evidence of Machel's move away from the Soviet bloc, his main backer since independence in 1975.

"We see an obvious trend here, one we are seeking to encourage," one official said.

## Israel: An oppressive society

MOSCOW (TASS) — Basic human rights are flouted and arbitrary rule prevails in Israel. This is the keynote of the letters pouring to the Anti-Zionist Committee of Soviet Public. The letters are from former Soviet citizens, who tasted the delights of the "Zionist paradise".

Viktor Krul left the USSR several years ago. "A search for a job in the area of Haifa proved to be useless," he writes. Then he found the job of an electrician in the area of Tel Aviv, but was sacked a month later. He began earning his living by working as a watchman by night and hunting for a job by day. Then he was called up. After serving in the army, he took up the job of an electrician at a pipe rolling mill in the city of Akko, but was fired three days later without

any reasons explained to him. It must be added that Viktor Krul is a certificated engineer.

"Everything turned to be alien to us in Israel, where I for the first time began to worry over my son's future," writes Sofia Davidovich, a former Soviet citizen. "He could not get education, as tuition fees are too high. But how can one save enough money, if there is no hope for even a medium-paid job?"

Gavriel Ilyayev, who has recently returned to the USSR, spent eleven years in Israel. "Those were years of incessant suffering and woe," he writes. "Although I am a man of advanced age and ailing with asthma, I was settled in a damp cellar in Jerusalem. I did not have enough money even for food. Bukhara Jews living in Israel wake up every morning with the

thought of how to feed their families. If it is good in Israel, then why all who can flee from there?"

Iosif Koshevatsky writes: "In the Soviet Union I lived in a comfortable flat, had an excellent job, was an equal member of the society. Here I have no permanent job, no confidence of the majority. I may find myself one day begging in the street. I curse the day when I believed the Zionists and left Israel."

Numerous evidence of the lack of rights in Israel, the crimes of Zionists against peace and humanity, and other documents are contained in the "White Paper" which was prepared by the Anti-Zionist Committee of Soviet Public and the Association of Soviet Lawyers, and has just been published in Moscow.



## Ten seasons of digging reveal ancient history of Tell Deir Alla

Tell Deir Alla in the Jordan Valley has been excavated for the last 25 years. Rami Khouri, an author of two archaeology books, who specialises in the archaeology of Jordan/Palestine, examines the findings of the excavation. Following is part one of a three-part series of articles on the dig.

TELL DEIR ALLA. One of the biggest and most conspicuous archaeological sites in the Jordan Valley, is also one of the most extensively studied. It has been excavated by a joint Jordanian-Dutch team during ten seasons since 1960.

The Dutch team from Leiden University has been headed respectively by Dr. Henk J. Franken and Gerrit van der Kooij, while the Jordanian team from Yarmouk University is led by Dr. Moawiyah M. Ibrahim.

Excavations have revealed the site was inhabited almost continuously throughout the Late Bronze Age and the Iron Age, spanning the period from around 1600 B.C. to 400 B.C.

The ancient inhabitants of the site used it in various periods for different purposes, including as a religious sanctuary, a farming village, a seasonal migration site, a grain storage area and a cemetery.

The name Tell Deir Alla in Arabic means the hill of the "monastery of the God". The modern name, which refers to both the tell and the wider region around it, probably reflects the use of the site in ancient times as a cultic installation.

The tell is about 200 square metres at its base, and rises sharply to about 30 metres at the summit. It is located 12 kilometres north-north-east of the junction of the Jordan and Zerga rivers, just off the main highway.

Archaeologists earlier this century identified it with the biblical site of Succoth, mentioned in the bible in connection with the story of Jacob struggling with the angel, though this has not been confirmed by the excavations.

Dr. Franken believes Succoth is to be identified rather with Tell el Ahsas, 2.5 kilometres west of Tell Deir Alla. He notes, with a combination of seriousness and lig-

htheartedness, that earlier archaeologists identified Tell Deir Alla with the biblical site of Succoth because "it was the biggest tell in the area, you don't have any other names for that area from the bible, and you could reach the tell by car."

The ancient name of Deir Alla may be revealed one day from the excavations. Dr. Franken also notes that the Succoth mentioned in the bible was not specified as a city, but could have been the name of a region, much as one speaks today of the Deir Alla region.

After working at Jericho for three seasons in the 1950s as a student with Kathleen Kenyon, Dr. Franken recognised that Palestinian archaeology was badly in need of a major Iron Age site which preserved a well stratified sequence of Iron Age pottery.

He chose to excavate Tell Deir Alla in 1960 because it was a tell formed largely of ancient mud brick debris, and held out the promise of a good sequence of stratified Iron Age pottery. He also wanted a site that could clarify the transition in the valley from the Late Bronze Age to the Iron Age, and where excavations could quickly reach Iron Age levels without having to go through thick levels from subsequent historical periods.

He was not disappointed, for Tell Deir Alla has met all these criteria. The site has so far produced stratified occupation levels, architecture, pottery and other cultural artifacts from the entire Iron Age (1200-332 B.C.), as well as some earlier and later material.

The earliest evidence of human occupation of the site are pottery sherds from a nearby Chalcolithic settlement dating from the period 4500-3300 B.C. This Chalcolithic site was abandoned when the main tell came into use, though the inhabitants of the tell would return

later to the Chalcolithic site, about 200 metres to the north-east, to quarry for clay.

In the Late Bronze Age, starting around 1550 B.C., the inhabitants extended the natural hill northwards by building an artificial terrace several metres high, using clay from the nearby Chalcolithic village site.

The terrace supported a large sanctuary complex that measured at least 90 metres on its north side. Traces of the excavated sanctuary can still be seen today, on the low, terrace-like area on the north side of the tell.

The unwallled sanctuary remained in use for hundreds of years, until it was destroyed by earthquake and fire in the 12th century B.C. Its large size may be explained by its being used by successive generations over such a long period of time — nearly a thousand-year period, from perhaps as early as 1800 B.C., to around 800 B.C.

Dr. Franken suggests it may have been used by semi-nomadic livestocking people who visited the area for three or four months in winter, when their herds could graze on the valley's winter forage.

Besides the main temple with its internal holy chamber, the sanctuary complex included workshops, "treasure rooms" and associated buildings. Among the excavated Late Bronze Age artifacts were pottery vessels and "shrines", cylinder seals, beads, a gold ring, fragments of bronze armour plating, and parts of an Egyptian faience vase with the royal cartouche of Queen Tawosert (1214-1194 B.C.), wife of Seti II.

A Late Bronze Age house with several rooms excavated near the sanctuary, on the north-east slope of the tell, was adjoined by a small room with a pottery "shrine", and which therefore may have served as a chapel. These rooms also produced imported Mycenaean pottery, indicating the wide trade links of Iron Age settlements in Jordan.



Tell Deir Alla from the North



General view of excavation on summit of Tell Deir Alla in 1983/84, showing floors, walls and pits from Iron Age village of 8th century B.C. (Photo by Rami Khouri)

Among the most enigmatic finds were eight uninscribed clay tablets and three others inscribed in an unidentified script that Dr. Franken feels may be a form of early Arabic related to Phoenician. The uninscribed tablets have a series of dots arranged in groups and series, which scholars are still trying to interpret.

The destruction of the large sanctuary may have dispersed the Late Bronze Age settlement that existed there, but the site seems to have retained its status as a holy area for another 400 years.

Excavations showed a "metal workers' settlement" existed on the site for a brief period between 1200-1150 B.C., perhaps used by

semi-nomadic pastoralists who spent their winters here working bronze. Traces of their metal-working industry include smelting furnaces and pits.

Five-centimetre-wide postholes in the ground probably supported tents, while many flint sickle blades from this period suggest the people were cultivating crops.

## Life after 2000: How will man travel

By Barbara S. Moffet

National Geographic news service

WASHINGTON — Travelling from New York to Los Angeles in the future could be a breeze — only a 21-minute subway ride.

All that would be needed is a very long tunnel. With the air pumped out to eliminate resistance, electromagnets could pull trains through as fast as 14,000 mph.

We might slow it down to 3,000 or 4,000 miles an hour for a more comfortable ride, but it would still take only an hour, with stops in Chicago and Dallas, says a proponent of the idea, Professor Frank P. Davidson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Engineers have the know-how to build such a super-sonic subway, Davidson says, while acknowledging a financial stumbling block: Tunneling across the country.

### Abundance of ideas

Advocates of a different technology — high-speed rail — aren't in the 4,000 mph league, but they're just as serious. There is another of the ideas — some futuristic, some old-fashioned, many very costly — that abound in America for next century's transportation.

At least a dozen schemes for high-speed trains (they go at least 125 mph) are on track in the country, several companies vying for contracts to build them. Some political leaders who have presided over the decline of conventional trains are sounding enthusiastic. "High-speed rail is going to take this country into its third century," declared Federal Railroad Administrator John H. Riley last year. "It's inconceivable that the United States (will remain) the one nation to be left behind."

A Seattle travel agency is looking further ahead. It plans to offer tours of space before the year 2000, starting with a three-day, 48-orbit whirl on the shuttle. Two or three decades later, the agency hopes to sponsor moon landings for tourists. "By 2030 or 2040, a vehicle might dock at a space hotel, where people could stay for three to five days for scientific lectures," forecasts T.C. Swartz, who says his travel agency has received thousands of queries from would-be space travellers.

Some ideas for the future have been around the block before. Marvin Cetron, president of Forecasting International of Arlington, Va., believes the dirigible will return for pleasure travel. Paul Brown of the U.S. Department of Energy thinks the electric car will finally get cranked up, after battery technology is perfected. "Gas prices are bound to rise again and make the electric car look good," he says.

Here's what is down the road for transportation in the United States:

Automobiles — A century without cars? Not very likely. "The automobile is not quite as hardy as the cockroach, but it's pretty close. It's likely to be here after we're gone," predicts Dr. James Womack of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who is co-author of "The Future of the Automobile."

But in many ways, 21st-century cars will look and feel different. "If, in the past, we celebrated the power of engines, with long hoods that bulged, and today it's the wonder of technology, with electronic diodes and read-outs, the future car will emphasize the human — his safety and comfort," suggests Jerry Hirschberg, director of design for Nissan Design International, Inc.

Car designers say increased concern about fuel savings will make cars more aerodynamic — sculptured, smooth vehicles whose surfaces will blend almost seamlessly. Though they may not be much smaller, future cars will go the way of some beer — "light" — as plastics and other new materials take over for metal. Heat-tolerant ceramics, originally developed for space vehicles, will be used in turbine and other unconventional engines, opening up a range of alternative fuels.

Before 2000, a computer will be watching over the engine and other systems — smoothing gear shifting, anticipating bumps, diagnosing mechanical problems. Radar systems linked to brakes will head off collisions, car manufacturers predict, and an onboard infrared device may highlight darkened roads.

A video display terminal, for navigation maps as well as communication, will be as standard as the dashboard radio. "The car will be an investment in communications technology," says Oliver McCarter, executive engineer for General Motors.

The car itself will become a "biochemical extension" of the driver, says Hirschberg of Nissan. As a driver slides his key into the ignition, the preprogrammed seat, mirrors, pedals, and controls will adjust to his dimensions, enhancing safety. If he's too drunk to drive, the ignition may not respond at all. If he dozes off while driving, a skin-sensitive steering wheel will detect lapse in attention and set off an alert.

But all of that may be unnecessary when the driverless car rolls out of the factory. Only a concept today, this future car would use artificial vision to take the driver's place, at least for simple errands. "You could tell it, 'Bosco, take the kids to choir practice, and when you return, drive around for a while; I want some free time,'" suggests Womack of MIT.

Mass transit — If certain dreams for the future come true, there will be subways and streetcars serving cities that now have none, as well as "people

movers" and PRTs — personal rapid transit. Some automobile commuters will leave the driving to a computer as an automated roadway guides cars to work.

In the highest mass transit boom since the early 1990s, cities across the land are laying the groundwork for their transportation futures. "About 50 U.S. cities have plans for mass transit systems in the works, but how far they'll get is speculative," says Bonnie Whyte of the U.S. Urban Mass Transportation Administration.

One of the most ambitious plans is for the traffic-choked Los Angeles area — a 150-mile rail system, that would serve 2,000 square miles. If financing is secured, construction of the system should run well into the 21st century.

By the year 2010, Dallas hopes to boast one of the nation's largest rail systems, 140 miles of street-level "light rail," supplemented with buses. The Dallas system, known as DART, is to be financed totally with a 1 per cent sales tax.

Light rail is attracting planners dithered by high costs of conventional "heavy rail" systems, which are often subways. Electrically powered by overhead wire, light rail guideways can run on the streets, eliminating costly tunnelling.

Some transit specialists, however, don't applaud the return to trolleys, such as the one operating in San Diego. "I can't see the fascination with the trolley," says Dr. John F. Kahn, a Harvard University transportation specialist. "It's a slow, expensive bus that can't run freely on the streets."

The "people mover," a shuttle once thought to be ideal for short runs around downtown districts, is looking shaky: federal funds to support it are drying up. Detroit, hoping to ride a monorail people mover into the next century, has run into construction snags and vast cost overruns in its project.

Some believe future mass transit lies in personal rapid transit. In one scheme, as many as three commuters going to the same place would enter an unattached car, punch in a code for their destination, and be whisked along a honeycomb of tracks, with no stops for other passengers.

Mass transit will have to be more flexible for the dispersed populations of the future, who will do less commuting to a central city. And increasing numbers of elderly citizens — sometimes called the "transportation handicapped" — will boost demand for public transit. "Without a developed mass transit system, large number of people not well enough to drive will be marooned," says Jerry Kieffer, former chairman of the Advanced Transit Association.

The ultimate in mass transit would be automated roadways, which would electronically couple vehicles and the road to control speed and the distance between cars. Automated roads there-

oretically would move cars more efficiently, increasing a road's capacity, and would eliminate driver error.

"It's clear the technology can be developed," says Allan Hendrix of the California Department of Transportation, which is researching the idea. "We already have computer-controlled trains."

Trains — At the same time the federal government is trying to phase out Amtrak, it is giving money to states to study high-speed rail systems. Some systems could be in operation by 2000, despite construction costs projected in the billions. Most states are looking to private sources for financing.

Among the most active plans are in Florida (a Miami-Tampa-Orlando route), Pennsylvania (Philadelphia to Pittsburgh), New York City to Montreal via Vermont, and segments of a five-state plan that could whisk passengers from Philadelphia to Chicago in six hours.

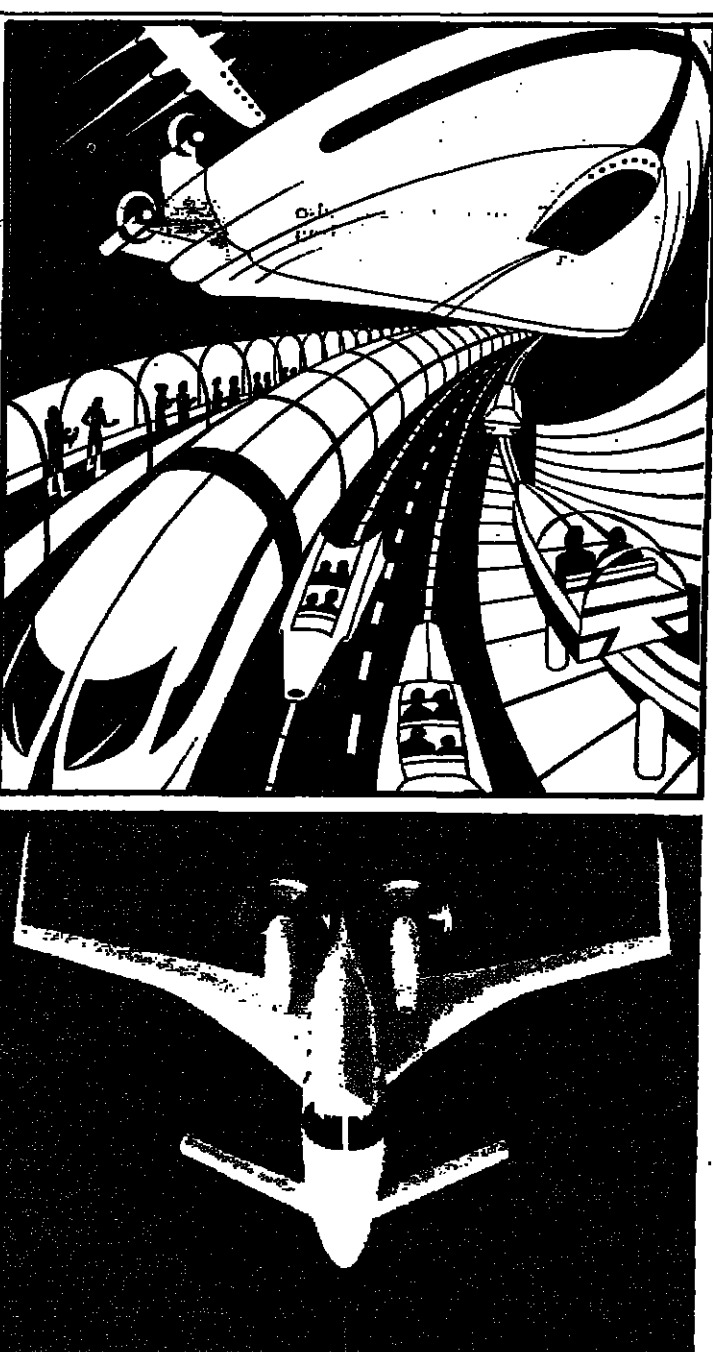
Various technologies are under consideration, including the revolutionary French TGV system, which has broken speed records at 236 mph, and the Maglev, a train without wheels that glides over a guideway, levitated by magnets.

In Florida, high-speed rail is seen as an answer to a predicted transportation crunch: The state is expected to swell by 5 to 7 million residents by 2000. "Our highways and airways just won't accommodate them, and we must think of the tourists too," says V. Carol Huff of the Florida High Speed Rail Transportation Commission.

Authorized by the legislature, Florida's commission is seeking an independent consortium to build a system. "Tourists landing at the Miami airport would be zapped by rail right to Disney World," Huff explains. "Eventually we'd see whole towns built around the train system — one town for jobs, the next for entertainment, and the third for residences. People wouldn't need a car at all."

Airplanes — They will be lighter, more fuel-thrifty, with wings in unexpected places, such as alongside the nose, and propeller-like fans at the tail. Inside, optical fibers will do everything from signalling landing gear to drop to telling the flight attendant she's needed. Flight arrivals could be more reliable as a result of sophisticated computers.

A report on America's aviation future, released in March by the science adviser to President Reagan, sets this goal: "A safe, congestion-free U.S. aeronautical interstate system, offering superior air transportation at half its current cost." The next generation of passenger planes should be at least more fuel-efficient. Among expected innovations: Plastic-like composites to replace aluminum bodies, reducing weight as much as 20 per cent, and an advanced propeller system that could slash



Business travellers may fly into the future on planes like Starship J, developed by Beech Aircraft Corporation. Its body made of lightweight composites, the plane combines technologies that will mark some of next generation's aircraft.

fuel use.

The report to the president also urges development of a super-sonic plane that could reach Asian trading partners such as Japan and China in only four to five hours with no fuel stops. Sometime next century, that probably will happen. "The Concorde will be technologically obsolete by 2000," says J. Roger Fleming of the Air Transport Association.

The new super-sonic airplane will probably push it aside.

Like future cars, airplanes will be all-electronic; the hydraulically powered flight control system, for example, will be replaced by computer-managed electronics. But some internal communications will go laser — optical fibers carrying the information needed to operate the plane, with a fraction of the weight of wiring.

Air travel is expected to multiply by 2000, and increased congestion may turn today's under-crunched airports into hubs. But

some travellers may bypass the airport and take off from a parking lot or rooftop in a "tilt rotor" aircraft, a plane that will ascend like a helicopter and then tilt its rotor blades forward for high-speed flight.

In hopes of making the skies safer, a sweeping modernisation of the air traffic control system, integrating new computers and surveillance techniques, is in the works. One expected result: Pilots on a midair collision course immediately would be instructed by computer on the best evasive action, rather than making the decision themselves, based on scant information.

## Randa Habib's Corner

### Employees have 'some' rights

I RECEIVED a call the other day from an anonymous reader who burst into tears on the phone. After eight years of loyal service to a Jordanian company she was fired last week without prior warning, without compensation, without even a kind word from her employers. The reason given for her dismissal was "lack of harmony in the office."

She claims that she was often asked to work late in the evening and on Fridays. She never complained, although she never received pay for overtime. She joined the company at the age of 19. Today, at 27 and with two younger brothers to support, she feels lost: "This company was my second home. I never thought I would be treated this way," she told me.

My distraught Jordanian caller was still in shock. I advised her to file a complaint with the Ministry of Labour, and I sincerely hope that the ministry will assist her in every way possible to ensure that she receives just compensation.

I have heard of many similar cases, most of them involving secretaries or salesgirls who, after as much as ten years of work, were simply dismissed from their jobs. The majority had no contract and thus no way to protect themselves. I know one young lady who worked at a large contracting company and was asked to resign when her manager discovered she was pregnant.

All working people, especially women, who might one day face an unjust dismissal should know the following employee rights under Jordanian law:

— you are entitled to one month's notice prior to your release;

— you are entitled to one month of compensation for every year worked;

— if your company usually pays you 13 months salary you are also entitled to that month as well as to all unused holidays.

There is also a special office at the Ministry of Labour which investigates worker complaints. Finally, women may obtain free advice regarding their rights in the workplace at the Consultative Office for Working Women.

While the labour law in Jordan is still largely in favour of employers in the private sector, employees too are guaranteed certain rights. It is your responsibility to know and demand your rights as a working Jordanian citizen.

## Popular comic strip pokes fun in Africa

By Jerry Gray  
Associated Press

NAIROBI, Kenya — Every day thousands of Africans follow the exploits of a womanising comic strip character named Bogi Benda, who drinks too much, worries constantly about money and runs his home like a fiefdom with his wife as a servant.

The strip is popular in several countries, but the humour is not always understood, says the cartoonist, James Tumusiime. He says former Ugandan dictator Idi Amin once sent henchmen after him with orders to kill.

Although the strip is no longer carried in Uganda, newspaper readers find it in Lesotho, Tanzania, South Africa and Swaziland, where it is translated into Shwati.

Tumusiime says the English-language strip is the only cartoon appearing in more than one country to originate in black Africa. Nairobi's daily newspapers compete fiercely for the rights to publish it and Bogi Benda has appeared at different times in four local newspapers.

"Bogi Benda reflects the pattern of life common to most of black Africa, especially English-speaking countries," the artist said.

Tumusiime, 35, is an Ugandan living in Nairobi. Like him, most of black Africa's cartoonists deal with light social humour. Political cartoons are almost unheard of. "You always have to be very careful. You can easily offend someone. Most African big shots don't take jokes very well," he said.

The cartoon character went into a butcher's shop and asked the proprietor, "Do you have a sheep's head?" The butcher replied, "no. I have a human head."

"Amin thought that when I referred to butchery and the human head I was referring to him indirectly and the murder of the archbishop," Tumusiime said. The cartoonist was forced to go into hiding for a month, while his editor sorted out the matter with Amin.

Tumusiime exported the cartoon strip to Nairobi in 1981, when he came to the Kenyan capital to study for a master's degree in agriculture and economics. He adopted the name Bogi Benda because it was African-sounding, but easily pronounced in English. It has no particular meaning.

lthy look," he said.

The cosmetics manageress at Isetan department store in Tokyo said sales grew so fast they divided cosmetics and toiletries into male and female counters.

"One hundred men a day buy from either counter," he said. Men's toiletries and cosmetics sales had risen 110 per cent during the past two months, with imported face clarifying lotions and skin care soaps the most popular items, she said.

At Isetan, Japanese-made items like eye pencil and lipstick appeal to men under 30. But imported face-packs, shampoos, cleansers and lotions are bought by all ages.

Clinique Laboratories of the United States introduced their men's range in Tokyo in 1983. The company says those products now make up five per cent of total Japanese sales and the share is rising rapidly.

Junko Ishigaki, manager of men's make-up at Seibu department store in Tokyo, said: "Japanese women are not against the idea of men using make-up but they are worried if by using it men become prettier than girls."

Seibu set up videos to show customers how to apply make-up, prefacing each scene with tongue-in-cheek sketches like "what if Tarzan lost his tan" or adventures of a Superman called "Bromzman."

But even with such hard-sell techniques many Japanese men are still not sold on wearing make-up.

Most men polled by Seibu spurned the idea, saying: "I don't want to be just a pretty face."

"I don't wear make-up but lots of my friends working in the public eye do because they want a hea-

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# Spinks outpoints Holmes to win heavyweight title

**LAS VEGAS (Agencies) — Michael Spinks completed a famous family double-act Saturday night when he defied the odds to beat Larry Holmes and won the world heavyweight boxing crown.**

Spinks scored a unanimous points decision over 35-year-old Holmes in their 15-round clash to take the International Boxing Federation (IBF) title and become the first light-heavyweight to win a world heavyweight championship. He also ensured the Spinks name will rank forever as one of the most famous in boxing history. Seven years ago, Michael's brother Leon beat then-champion Muhammad Ali in Las Vegas to introduce the Spinks family to the world heavyweight title. Leon lost the crown in a rematch with Ali seven months later, but Michael's historic triumph Saturday night made the Spinks the first brothers ever to win world heavyweight titles. Leon and Michael first conquered the world in 1976 when they both won gold in the ring at the Montreal Olympics — Michael at middleweight and his elder brother at light-heavy. Michael Spinks, who didn't even like his own chances, overcame the fear of a bigger man Saturday to thwart one chapter of boxing history and write another. "When I said to myself, 'I'm not afraid,' I knew I could do it," an

exuberant Spinks said. "If you don't try, you can't succeed in life." Spinks succeeded where nine others before him had failed. Spinks said he thought he had landed more punches than Holmes and he expected to win a decision even though he acknowledged never having Holmes in any trouble. "At the 10th round, I decided I was ahead and to coast through the next three rounds, then turn rubber the next two," said Spinks. "I knew I was hitting him more than he was hitting me." But the undisputed light-heavyweight champion said he had no such confidence going into the fight. Having to add 11 kilograms in only three months and not knowing how hard Holmes could hit made him unsure of his chances, Spinks admitted. "You know, I never saw myself winning this fight," he said. "Things didn't seem to be going right in training. Guys were pushing me around and I wasn't getting the better of it." Spinks said he used plenty of head movement to keep Holmes from effectively using his right hand, a punch that many fighters much bigger than Spinks had felt the full force of. "He likes to get them drunk before he mugs them is what he says," said Spinks. "He never got me drunk so he couldn't mug me." Spinks said he tried to keep Holmes off balance with a variety of punches and felt that the champ got frustrated. In the end, Spinks said both fighters managed to keep their respect for each other, which he called a fitting way to cap Holmes' career. "I wanted it to be a class act. Two classy guys in the ring and that was the way it turned out." Spinks, whose victory extended his record to 28 unbeaten professional fights, now plans to relinquish his undisputed light-heavyweight world title and concentrate on adding to his IBF crown. But Holmes, 18 years a professional, seven years world champion and unbeaten in 48 fights before Saturday night, decided to quit the ring immediately following his defeat. Had he won, Holmes would have equalled former heavyweight champion Rocky Marciano's 49-0 unbeaten record. But defeat left him dejected, deflated and clearly bitter. "I think I was robbed," he pro-

claimed afterwards.

"This will be my last fight. The senses (reflexes) are starting to show, and it's time to quit. There will be no rematches."

And he directed his frustration at missing Marciano's record towards members of the late fighter's family, whose remarks Holmes claimed had upset him in the last days building up to the fight.

"I'm 35-year-old fighting young men. Rocky Marciano was 25-year-old and fighting old men. Rocky couldn't carry my jockstrap," he told Rocky's brother Peter at a post-fight news conference.

Holmes attempted to soften his remarks later — he conceded Marciano had been "one of the greatest fighters of all time" — but it appeared an undignified way for such a distinguished boxer to bow out.

Promoters Don King and Butch Lewis billed the fight as "History — A September to Remember" and it was all of that, although Holmes and Spinks fought cautiously through most of the 15 rounds.

In a sense, it all came down to the last round. Spinks went into it assured of winning on the card of judge Larry Wallace, so long as he survived the round. But the other two judges, Dave Moretti and Harold Lederman, had the fight even 133-133.

## TV threatens Egyptian clubs

**CAIRO (R) — Live television coverage of football matches in Egypt threatens African club champions Zamalek and National with bankruptcy, club officials say.**

National and Zamalek, holders of the African Cup-winners' and Champions' Cup respectively, each lost an estimated \$481,000 in gate receipts last season when matches were televised, the officials said.

"If the practice continues, there will be no football in our club before long," National's Secretary Kamal Hafez told a meeting.

Hafez, whose views were echoed by Zamalek's Director Abdul-Aziz Jabril, said travel costs for away legs in the Cup-winners' Cup this season were also eating into resources.

National and Zamalek are Egypt's two most popular clubs and attract big crowds. Police insist live coverage of their matches is vital to prevent traffic jams and clashes between rival fans.

However, Cairo security chief Major-General Mohammad Abdel-Halim made a small concession to the clubs Saturday by agreeing to ban live coverage of five of their minor fixtures.

Hafez and Jabril said their gates averaged \$3,614 to \$6,024 last season. But they earned 20 times more during a brief period when live coverage was halted on a trial basis.

The halt almost caused a tragedy when a crowd of 130,000 jammed Cairo's International Stadium last February to see a league fixture between National and city rivals Arab Contractors. A further 50,000 fans were stuck outside.

The crowd exceeded by 30,000 the stadium's capacity and caused damage costing \$50,000 to repair in a near-riot. Live television coverage was hurriedly resumed and has continued since.

## Kasparov forces draw in 7th game

**MOSCOW (AP) — The seventh game of the World Championship match between Garry Kasparov and title holder Anatoly Karpov was drawn on move 31 after an extremely exciting and rich tactical struggle.**

The draw now gives Karpov, who played black in Saturday's game, a 4-3 lead over Kasparov.

Karpov chose to play the Nimzo Indian defence with the black pieces with which he had lost the first game of this match. But Kasparov played a different fourth move and with his fifth went into a variation known as the "Leningrad" defence.

Kasparov developed his pieces aggressively and his ninth move recapture indicated a desire to enter a sharp struggle and play for a victory.

At move 11, Kasparov offered to sacrifice a pawn. After 26 minutes' thought Karpov declined to take the pawn because it would

have allowed a dangerous attack along the king's knight file.

Karpov gained space on the king side in exchange for weakening his own king while Kasparov's king castle on the queen side also was without full protection.

In an unclear position rich with possibilities, grandmasters and experts found the moves hard to predict. After only a couple of minutes' thought, Kasparov again sacrificed a pawn on his 19th move to create play in the centre.

Karpov chose to accept that play.

By move 21, grandmasters thought that the position was unclear but that white's attack was very strong for the pawn deficit. The players entered the last hour of play at move 22, with Karpov having only 22 minutes for his last 18 moves. However, his king's position remained safe and assessment of the position by move

24 gave the world champion an advantage.

Karpov was left with only five minutes for his last 12 moves and he enabled Kasparov to enter into a sequence of captures leaving Kasparov to force a draw by perpetual check.

Grandmasters said that the game was one of the most interesting and exciting of the match and noted that Karpov had successfully defended against Kasparov's aggressive attack.

The eighth game is scheduled for Tuesday. Kasparov won the first game. Karpov the fourth and fifth and the remaining four games were drawn.

The first player to accumulate 12.5 points, or win six games, is declared winner. In case of a tie, Karpov retains his title. The match is limited to 24 games with a victory counting as one point for the winner and draws a half point for each player.

## China endorses N. Korean bid for joint Games

**PEKING (R) — China said Sunday North Korea's proposal that it co-host the 1988 Olympic Games with South Korea was "worth serious consideration."**

The official New China News Agency quoted the president of the Chinese Olympic Committee Zhong Shitong as saying such a plan could help ease tensions on the Korean peninsula.

The Games are scheduled to be held in Seoul, but both Moscow and Peking have expressed interest in Pyongyang's proposal on co-hosting. The South Korean government has rejected the idea.

The agency said Zhong had sent a letter to the International Olympic Committee (IOC) urging it to try to ensure that talks between the two Koreas on the issue have "a positive result."

"If the (co-hosting) proposal

can be realised, it will help ease the situation in the Korean peninsula and will also be conducive to the peaceful unification of Korea and the solving of the problems that confront the Olympic movement," Zhong added.

Seoul has condemned the proposal as a political move by Pyongyang aimed at wrecking the Olympics.

However, the IOC is eager for the Soviet Union to attend the Games even though it does not have formal diplomatic ties with South Korea.

## Sri Lanka saved by failing light

**COLOMBO (R) — Bad light came to Sri Lanka's rescue in the final game of the one-day series against India on Sunday.**

When failing light forced the match to be abandoned as a draw, Sri Lanka, chasing 195 for victory and a 2-1 triumph in the series, had struggled to 32 for four in 9.2 overs.

Set a target of 4.8 runs an over, Sri Lanka began their innings in overcast conditions and went for quick runs realising that the match could well be decided on a faster run rate.

They paid for their haste with the dismissal of openers Amal Silva and Aravinda De Silva with only four on the board.

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## MONTESSORI World Nursery

Amman, Sixth Circle, Sweifieh

Montessori World Nursery will be open by the beginning of October. It is hoped that the nursery be a nucleus for an integrated educational institution which takes care of the Jordanian child and helps him develop the various aspects of his personality.

The Montessori system is based on the provision of an exciting environment which has been well-prepared, organised and equipped with all the necessary facilities and equipment. A child can move freely in the light of the instructions and guidance he receives from his teachers with the aim of developing an independent and self-disciplined personality which is prepared to join the elementary cycle with confidence and ability.

To achieve these objectives and translate them into practice, the following arrangements have been made:

- Construction of a separate building with a large garden where all games required for kinetic growth are available.
- Complete sets of equipment used for the application of the Montessori system.
- Another set of modern educational games which serve the nursery's objectives.
- Well-qualified and experienced teachers.

Children between the age of one and a half years and four years will be admitted to the nursery.

For more information please call tel. 812410

Registration started on Saturday 14/9/85 between 9:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. and from 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. at the nursery's premises in the Sixth Circle area, Sweifieh, opposite the Korean Building.



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## NOTICE AQABA RAILWAY CORPORATION NOTICE FOR PROCUREMENT PURCHASE OF 90 PHOSPHATE HOPPER WAGONS TENDER NO. 14/85

Tenders are invited from eligible bidders for supply and delivery of phosphate hopper wagons as per the following:

- Design, manufacture, testing and delivery of 90 hopper wagons and spares as described in the specifications and according to the general conditions mentioned in the tender documents.
- Tender documents can be purchased on payment of a non-refundable sum of JD 160 from ARC representative in our liaison office in the Ministry of Transport or from Ma'an offices of ARC.
- The last date for submission of offers is 12.00 o'clock Sunday Dec. 1, 1985. The tenders are required to be submitted in a large sealed envelope, on which shall be written clearly the name and the number of the tender, and which should contain two sealed envelopes, one in respect of the technical offer and the other in respect of the financial offer. Sealed tenders are to be handed over to the Chief Clerk, ARC head office at Ma'an.

Sahel Hamzeh  
Director General.

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Performances: 3:00, 6:00, 9:00

## Cinema OPERA

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Tel: 22117

THE TWINS  
BRUCE LEE  
THE INVINCIBLE  
(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-7

## Cinema RAGHADAN

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(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

## Cinema Philadelphia

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THE HIT

Show at 3:30/6/8:30/10:15  
TEL: 3444-3449



## Iraq, U.S. to expand ties

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq and the United States, which resumed diplomatic relations last November after an 18-year break, have opened talks in Baghdad on expanding trade and economic ties.

The official Iraqi News Agency (INA) said both sides expressed a common desire to further develop trade and economic relations at the start of the talks Saturday.

U.S. deputy assistant secretary of commerce, Mr. James Kelly, and Iraqi deputy assistant secretary, Mr. Ubaid Abdul Fattah, led the delegation.

The 18-man U.S. team, which arrived on Thursday and includes deputy assistant secretary of state, Mr. James Placke, was received by Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan.

Mr. David Newton, the first U.S. ambassador in Baghdad since Iraq broke relations following the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, presented his credentials last Tuesday.

Although diplomatic ties were severed, economic relations have been expanding lately, with U.S. credits to Iraq during the past four years totalling \$2.5 billion.

## Syria hikes prices, ups pay

DAMASCUS (R) — President Hafez Al Assad issued decrees Saturday giving pay raises and increasing home-heating fuel allowances for state employees and military personnel, the official Syrian News Agency (SANA) said.

The decrees, effective Oct. 1, provide graduated pay raises of 10 to 25 per cent for civil servants and military personnel and a five-to-15 per cent increase in monthly pensions for retired state employees.

A separate decree raises their monthly home fuel allowance to 105 from 75 Syrian pounds (\$11 from \$4).

The exact number of civil servants and military personnel in Syria is not known, but the measures are believed to involve between one and two million people.

The decrees coincided with a nationwide 25-per cent increase in petrol prices and 50 per cent rise in kerosene and diesel prices which went into effect Saturday.

The SANA report did not mention the fuel price hikes.

## Turkish bank gets \$50m loan

BAHRAIN (R) — Turkey's Yapi Ve Kredi Bankasi Sunday signed an agreement here for a \$50 million preexport financing facility.

Officials of Gulf International Bank (GIB), lead manager for the credit, said 17 banks participated in the syndication, with shares of up to \$5 million.

The facility has a two-month drawdown period and must be repaid within 12 months.

## Kuwait seeks 'soft landing' for recession hit economy

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait is trying to ease its once-buoyant, oil-reliant economy into a "soft landing" after failing to stop it sliding into a deepening recession.

Shrinking oil markets have halved oil income over the past five years, and the five-year-old war between Iraq and Iran — whose southernmost battle front lies only 50 kilometres away — has choked trade with those formerly thriving markets.

Gulf war tensions, moreover, have sapped local business confidence.

The country has also still to shake off a debt crisis caused by a spectacular stock market crash in 1982 which left \$95 billion of post-dated cheques in default.

The government has tried to spend its way out of recession, boosting outlays on development in a bid to breathe new life into ailing businesses. But this met with limited success.

Now, says the National Bank of Kuwait, the Gulf state's leading commercial bank, "emphasis has shifted towards ensuring a soft landing for the economy."

The economy, measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP), shrank last year by 1.1 per cent in real terms (after deducting for inflation) after 2.3 per cent positive growth in 1983.

"Most economic indicators ... show the economic cycle is still on the downturn, even when compared to the 1984 sluggish levels," the National Bank of Kuwait said in a recent review.

Kuwait's sluggish prospects are a far cry from the double-digit real growth enjoyed in the late 1970s, fuelled by spiralling crude oil prices.

The small emirate, whose 1.7 million people enjoy one of the world's highest per capita incomes — estimated by local bankers at \$14,000 in 1984 — has immense resources.

It owns around 10 per cent of

known world oil reserves, which would last it over 250 years at current production rates of 900,000 barrels a day agreed under self-imposed quotas set by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

During the 1970s, oil boom, it built up a nest-egg of some \$75 billion in foreign reserves, next in size only to the overseas assets of its neighbour, Saudi Arabia.

But, the central bank warned this month, its preoccupation with oil created a narrowly-based economy dangerously exposed to outside influences beyond the emirate's control.

In a 202-page review of the first half of the decade, the central bank cites a need for "a bold new strategy" to deal with what it called "pending crises" and "unprecedented challenges."

Under a new five-year plan to 1990, the central bank said, Kuwait aimed to diversify its economy and sources of income, develop local manpower, promote the private sector role in the economy, and streamline spending.

But bankers say that a billion-dollar "safety net" recently unveiled for the country's banks indicated the first priority was to cushion the economy from more harm, and restructure it before trying again to stimulate a revival.

Finance Minister Jassim Al Khorafi said last week that the government, via the central bank, had placed 350 million dinars (\$1.16 billion) with commercial banks to ease strains on their loan portfolios, caused by the 1982 stock market crash.

The state, in a series of steps to try to resolve the crisis, had already watered down much of the debt. But a long slide in prices of shares and real estate has slashed the value of many debtors' assets, lodged as collateral with banks.

The central bank aid, in the form of low-interest deposits,

would help banks to reschedule loans, and greatly reduce the had and doubtful debts on their books, bankers say.

The central bank had earlier mapped out a rescue package of 500 million dinars (\$1.66 billion) for banks and also troubled financial houses, subject to the government's go-ahead.

Bankers say a wholesale corporate shake-out is likely soon, noting Sheikh Khorafi has said he would report to the national assembly in October on debt troubles of Kuwaiti firms.

A study was under way, he said, to decide which ones might be declared bankrupt, and to see if mergers could save others.

A finance ministry report in July showed there were then 20 Kuwaiti firms outside the financial sector in need of urgent help, and another 12 needing medium-term aid, bankers say.

The National Bank said latest official data available as of last month underlined pressures in key areas of the economy, and noted that:

— Crude oil output, at 933,000 barrels a day in the second quarter, was 23 per cent below the same period in 1984.

— Construction, a leading non-oil sector after financial services, suffered a 55 per cent slump in project start-ups in the second quarter, compared with the same 1984 period.

— Imports, a key yardstick of demand in an economy which relies on imports for nearly all its consumer goods, fell 27 per cent at the main Shuwaikh commercial port in the first quarter.

— The net issue of labour permits to foreign workers, who have made up over 75 per cent of the work force since the oil boom, continues to slide after a 77 per cent slump last year.

## Sudan annuls Islamic system of taxation

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudan has abolished the Islamic system of taxation introduced in 1983 by deposed President Jaafar Numeiri and will revert to a conventional Western-style system, Finance Minister Aouad Abdul-Maguid said.

He told a news conference Saturday night that the transitional government would draft a new tax law along the lines of the old 1971 system in the next few days.

The Zakat (Islamic alms) tax system, which assesses businessmen according to their capital and evaluates earnings of farmers who cultivate rain-fed lands, was widely criticised as it proved almost impossible to collect.

The government has already decided to revert to the Gregorian calendar as the basis of the financial year in place of the Muslim lunar calendar adopted by Numeiri as part of his Islamisation process.

The Muslim calendar is some two weeks shorter than the solar year on which agriculture, the main economic activity in Sudan, depends.

Mr. Numeiri was deposed by the military last April.

Mr. Abdul Maguid called the news conference to announce some details of Sudan's new budget, which runs for nine and a half months from the start of the Islamic year last Monday, to June 30 next year.

The cabinet approved the budget at a session ending early Saturday morning and must now refer it to the watchdog transitional military council for endorsement.

The minister said the deficit in the new budget was projected at 1.115 million pounds (\$446 million at the official rate), after accounting for external loans and grants of 3.632 million pounds (\$1,453 million).

The figures for internal revenue and expenditure were 1,347 and 6,095 million pounds (\$539 and \$2,438 million) in the new budget, compared with 1,298 and 2,108 over the previous nine and a half months.

Mr. Abdul Maguid did not explain the 190 per cent increase in expenditure, but foreign economists said it appeared to arise from a change in accounting methods.

He said the foreign currency budget would need large amounts of credit to cover a total debt service of \$1.634 million, a sum equivalent to more than four years' exports at the expected 1985 level.

Sudan has debts of about \$9 billion, mainly to governments and multilateral financial institutions. It is about \$170 million in arrears on payments of its almost \$800 million debt to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), economists said.

The minister blamed Numeiri's 16-year-long rule for most of Sudan's present economic problems, saying the period saw an organised plundering and squandering of the country's resources.

"While the government received vast amounts in grants and loans from abroad, the standard of living of the people had consistently declined," he said.

Drought has also had a serious effect on the Sudanese economy last year and this, reducing production of the agricultural products on which the country relies for its export income.

Economists said there would be no exports of sorghum and ground nuts this year, while pricing problems would reduce the possible hard currency income from sales of cotton and Arabic gums.

## Egyptian oil bonanza is coming to an end, economists predict

CAIRO (R) — Egypt's oil bonanza is drawing to a close — oil sources and Western economists say the country could become a net oil importer by the end of the century.

Today, oil exports of about 270,000 barrels per day (b/d) account for nearly 70 per cent of Egypt's visible exports and constitute the country's second-largest foreign currency earner after remittances from expatriates.

But falling world oil prices have slashed revenue from oil sales abroad, which dropped to \$2.1 billion in 1984-85 from \$2.6 billion the previous year.

With proven reserves now 3.4 billion barrels, according to Western oil company executives, Egypt can hope to produce oil for export for only 10 years unless it puts a brake on domestic consumption — now rising at 12 to 15 per cent a year — or makes major new discoveries.

"There are no more bonanzas," one oil analyst said. Offshore drilling and exploration in the Gulf of Suez was saturated and there was little hope of major finds.

Both British Petroleum and Total of France are due to begin exploratory offshore drilling next month in what is considered virgin territory in the Mediterranean north of Sinai and about 100 kilometres east of Port Said.

Egypt's Western Desert is still largely unexplored. The only significant find there in recent years

was announced this year by U.S. Phoenix Resources at Meliha, southwest of Alexandria. Oil industry sources say 11 existing wells there could pump out 30,000 to 50,000 b/d.

The discovery gave new hope to prospectors. But Western economists believe Cairo is not keen to encourage extensive exploration too close to the border with Libya, with which it fought a border war in 1977.

A Western oil company executive described recent finds as "peanuts" and said the only remedy for erosion of the exportable surplus of crude was to curb domestic consumption.

Oil Minister Abdul-Hadi Kandil said recently that energy subsidies were costing the state \$3 to \$5 billion a year, a heavy burden on a treasury with a budget deficit of more than \$5 billion.

The subsidies mean cheap petrol, and low prices encourage demand. Half the current output — nudging 900,000 b/d this year against 785,000 b/d in 1983-84 — is guzzled up at home.

The government is trying to stem domestic use, but diplomats and businessmen say a recent 30 per cent rise in petrol prices has not inhibited motorists. The new price of 30 U.S. cents per litre of premium grade is still way below world market levels.

An underground railway is being built in traffic-clogged Cairo, but commuters will still have to use taxis and private cars.

Further petrol price rises appear inevitable if authorities want to discourage use.

New buses went into operation on some routes this year, costing passengers 10 piastres (about 10 cents) a ride — double the previous cost. Old bone-shaker buses, still rattling overloaded around the city, appear destined for the scrapyard.

By a similar strategy, the government has raised the prices of several goods or services this year as it tries to wean Egyptians off subsidies. But Western diplomats say it will have to tread carefully to avoid inflation and unrest.

Western economists are encouraged by the appointment as prime minister of leading economist Ali Lutfi, who has been instructed by President Hosni Mubarak to tackle the country's ailing economy while keeping prices under control.

Electricity use is rising by more than 10 per cent a year and is expected to treble by the end of the century. The price of electricity was raised this summer by between 10 and 60 per cent — the higher rate applying to high-rent residential areas — and there are plans to switch more industrial plants to gas.

Egypt is evaluating bid by Western companies to supply its first nuclear power plant and hopes to generate 40 per cent of its electricity from eight nuclear plants by the year 2000.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: So long as you are very much aware of your facts and figures and every single proven idea and method, this can be an excellent day with chances to aid your progress.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Be sure to follow instructions of higher-ups and get right results. In the evening, do not seek for extra data.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Find a better system for handling some new plan you have in mind and don't follow advice of associates.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You can handle business matters well during the day with persons who are honest. Be patient with your mate.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Use particular care with clauses in any contracts with partners and come to a fine agreement, though difficult to do.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) If you plan your work wisely, it will then go along smoothly and you get much done. Be wary of what others say.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Plan something interesting for the latter part of the week, but don't take any unnecessary chances. Avoid added expenses.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Good day to make conditions at home much better in many ways, but don't take any risks there tonight. Avoid arguments.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) State to partners what you most want and gain their cooperation during the day. Tonight, steer clear of gossip.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You can apply yourself vigorously today and gain more of life's goodies. Confer with an expert for ideas.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Good friends can be most supportive in the morning, but don't go to a higher-up for favors in the afternoon.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get busy planning the future early in the day, then spend your time with your family and enjoy home pleasures.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Get your goals clear in your mind and then you understand better how to go after them and gain them.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will impress the influential most favorably and can also accomplish a great deal by himself, or herself, in civic life, provided extra courses are given in school that add to this natural ability. This is a strong disciplinarian.

## THE Daily Crossword by Robert O. Wilson

ACROSS

- Basic law
- Unconscionable
- At existence
- Appears
- Salute
- Abounded by
- Its mother
- as a term
- Happening
- After to
- Colorado
- Tobacco stem
- Assaulted
- State
- Swiss resort
- own
- bear
- Hypocritical
- Species
- Unswayed
- War god
- Slow in music
- Stems
- "Moose"
- File
- Haggard
- limp
- Dynamic
- compound
- Before east
- Light
- Palace
- Just prior
- Time periods
- Talk to
- Howell
- Leaves
- Cardiologist
- patron
- Observed
- Staying voices
- Flowers
- Impregnable
- Delicate
- Wing feather
- Join
- His holder
- Robust member
- Openings

DOWN

- Worries
- Eager
- Wire measure
- Metal covering
- Obtain
- Run daily
- Entrance
- Radicals
- Soil
- Certain train
- Easy movement
- Instances
- of ruin
- Between: part
- Loop
- Delicate
- Wing feather
- Follow
- Waves
- Active people
- File crime
- Evil influence
- Under in poets
- Decaying
- Personified
- End of gang or mob
- Log
- See him
- Face
- boy
- President's assistant
- See him
- Face
- Zodiac sign

## Peanuts

HEY, CHUCK, I HEARD THEM TALKING ABOUT YOU AT SCHOOL YESTERDAY...

THE COMPUTER SAID YOU WERE SUPPOSED TO BE ON OUR SCHOOL BUS...

THAT'S RIDICULOUS! I DON'T EVEN GO TO YOUR SCHOOL!!

WHAT ARE YOU, CHUCK, SOME KIND OF TROUBLEMAKER?

## Mutt 'n' Jeff

TAP TAP TAP 99 PLUNK!

TAP TAP TAP 99 PLUNK!

WHAT'S THIS TAP TAP 99 PLUNK?

I'M IMITATING A CENTIPEDE WITH A WOODEN LEG!

## Andy Capp

EEE, I'LL HAVE TO GO BACK ON THAT DIET. TALK ABOUT MISS PIGGY!

I CAN HARDLY BUTON THIS COAT...

I'M LEADING A DOUBLE LIFE, EH? HEH! HEH!

YOU JUST WATCH YOUR MOUTH!!

## THE BETTER HALF. By Harris

COSMETICS

"My husband wants to know if they make a hair spray that smells like chicken-fried steak."

## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RYTAR

EDGUF

NIPPEG

ARROMT

Who would have thought? THAT BACTERIOLOGIST MADE HIS FAMOUS DISCOVERY BY STARTING OUT WITH THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: THE \_\_\_\_\_ OF AN \_\_\_\_\_

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BRAVE PAPER HAWKER FATHOM

Answer: What his wife's mom turned out to be — A "MOTHER-IN-AWE"



## Pretoria pulls troops out of Angola; 15 rebels killed

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South African forces returned to their bases in Namibia (South West Africa) Sunday after a week-long raid into Angola in which 15 black Namibian guerrillas were killed, the military said.

Maj.- Gen. George Meiring, commander of the South West African Territory Force, said in a statement in the Namibian capital, Windhoek, there were no casualties among the 500 South African troops involved.

There were nine skirmishes with guerrillas of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) and four ammunition dumps were found. "A total of 15 SWAPO terrorists were shot dead," said Gen. Meiring.

SWAPO, based mainly in Angola, has been fighting Pretoria for control of Namibia for the past 20 years.

Angola has said the South African raiders were supporting right-wing Angolan UNITA guerrillas who were trying to fight off a major government offensive.

Pretoria has denied this but officials say it is worried by the scale of the onslaught against its UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) allies.

Senior South African Foreign Affairs officials are expected in Washington early this week to discuss the war raging in Angola and to seek support for Pretoria if it steps up its military aid to UNITA.

Western diplomats said a government statement from Pretoria said the visit had been arranged some time ago to discuss Namibia, which South Africa rules in defiance of United Nations demands for its independence, but diplomats said the delegation had been upgraded to deal with the Angolan crisis.

UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi has appealed for U.S. aid, saying Soviet officers are heading the offensive against him.

Mr. Savimbi, who has fought Angola's Marxist government with South African help since the country became independent from Portugal in 1975, hinted that he might have to abandon his headquarters at Jamba in southern Angola.

"As a minimum I should think South African forces are massed and ready to cross the border," one Western diplomat told Reuters Sunday. "They're going to lose a lot if they allow UNITA to be kicked out of Jamba."

However, military sources say the imminent rainy season could bog down any well-equipped Angolan or South African armoured columns and favour guerrilla tactics.

In Angola and Namibia the pro-Soviet forces of SWAPO, Angola and about 25,000 Cubans supporting Luanda are allies against UNITA and South Africa.

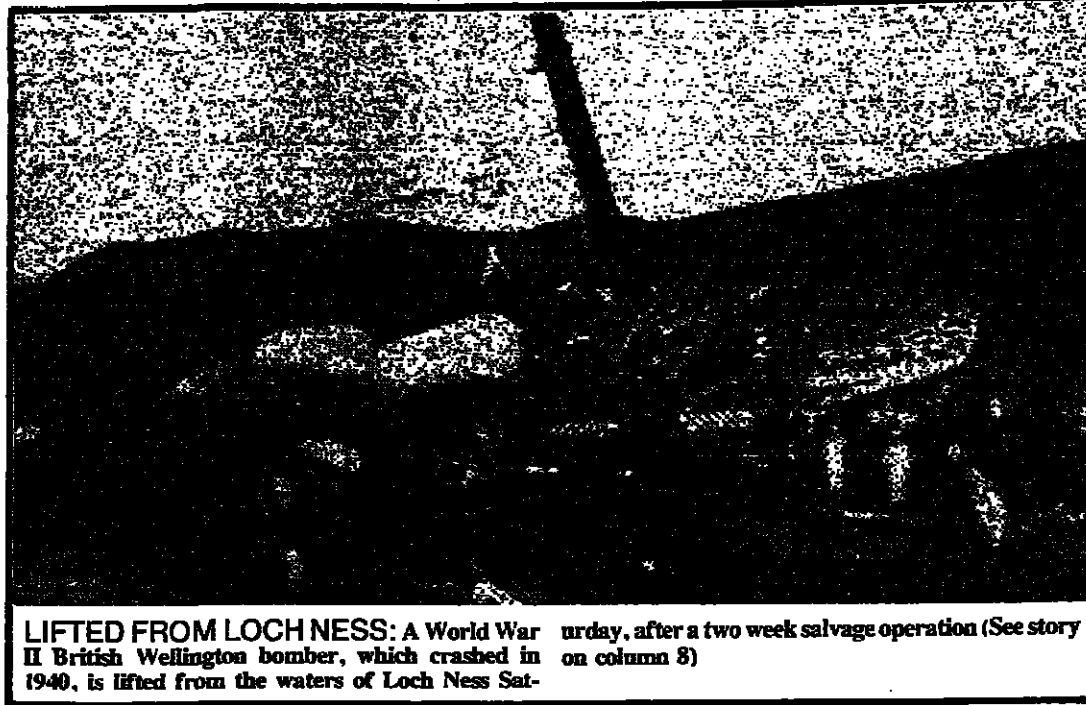
Luanda's current offensive has apparently tipped the balance against UNITA and South African military sources say they are concerned by what they see as an unusually powerful conventional attack led by Soviet officers.

"The pattern is more serious," said one source. "They have large ground forces supported by armoured vehicles, tanks and planes. They are now in fact involved in the sort of conventional war which hasn't been the pattern in southern Africa at all."

"UNITA would be mad to try and fight back a conventional attack like that," he said, adding that the loss of the Jamba stronghold would disrupt UNITA's war effort.

Last week Pretoria admitted publicly for the first time that it supported UNITA with material aid, a move that diplomats say could open the door for more active military involvement to help Mr. Savimbi.

However, military sources say the imminent rainy season could bog down any well-equipped Angolan or South African armoured columns and favour guerrilla tactics.



LIFTED FROM LOCH NESS: A World War II British Wellington bomber, which crashed in 1940, is lifted from the waters of Loch Ness Saturday, after a two week salvage operation (See story on column 8)

## China appoints 56 young officials to party's central committee

PEKING (R) — China Sunday announced that 56 people had been elevated to the Communist Party's Central Committee, replacing dozens of veterans in one of the biggest leadership clean-outs since the Communists took power in 1949.

The New China News Agency said the 56 were elected to the 210-member Central Committee Sunday afternoon at a meeting of a special party conference attended by top leader Deng Xiaoping.

The historic conference session also approved the resignations of 64 ageing Central Committee members and alternate members including Marshal Ye Jianying, 88.

Four of the 10 politburo members who are retiring will move to

the Advisory Commission, a half-way house for ageing leaders set up by Mr. Deng in 1981. But it appears the other six, including Marshal Ye, will retire completely from politics.

The announcement of the 10 people to be elevated to the ruling politburo is expected Monday.

"It is a task of strategic importance to make the party's central leadership younger so as to maintain the vitality of the party's cause," a report approved by the conference said.

The average age of new members is 50.1 and 76 per cent of them have college education, the agency said. The number of full members of the Central Committee remains the same at 210.

Western diplomats said the replacement of so many old party leaders by people hand-picked by Mr. Deng to carry on his policies marked a crucial turning-point in Chinese politics.

While working to revitalise China's economy over the past seven years, Mr. Deng has had to battle opposition from many Central Committee members with a greater or lesser degree of loyalty to the ideas of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

The departure of so many of the old guard should in future make it much easier for Mr. Deng to push through his reformist policies, the diplomats said.

State television Sunday night showed Mr. Deng, 81, and other leaders voting for the election of the new Central Committee members by placing their voting cards in a ballot box.

Spain said Sunday it would take tough action against attackers who fired at a Spanish patrol boat and a trawler off Morocco, killing a naval petty officer and injuring two others.

A Foreign Ministry statement condemned the attacks Saturday, in which seven fishermen also went missing, as "terrorist" action and called for the immediate release of the men who disappeared.

"The government will act with all severity as soon as the authors are known and will assess the political consequences of such an unspeakable action," it said.

It added that the principles of Spain's foreign policy in the region would not be affected by the incident.

The Defence Ministry said the casualties occurred when the navy ship Tagomago came under fire from the shore early Saturday while it was searching for the missing crew of the trawler Junquito, which had itself been fired at and set ablaze overnight.

Naval sources said it appeared the fire was caused by a grenade.

The Foreign Ministry summoned defence officials to discuss what action Madrid might take and said it was investigating who was responsible.

The Defence Ministry said a Spanish destroyer and patrol boat were sailing back to the area.

Onda Pesquera's Director Jesus Ferreira said the Polisario had fired on Spanish trawlers in the past but had never attacked a navy vessel.

Last year, a Spanish trawler was sunk in the same area and two fishermen disappeared in an incident which has never been fully explained.

Nearly 1,000 Spanish boats are allowed to fish in Moroccan waters.

## Polisario denies attacking Spanish boats

PARIS (R) — The Western Saharan Polisario guerrilla group Sunday denied claiming responsibility for attacks Saturday on a Spanish patrol boat and a trawler off Morocco in which a naval petty officer was killed and two were injured.

The Spanish maritime radio Onda Pesquera said Saturday it received a telephone call from a man claiming to represent Polisario in Paris saying that the group was responsible for the attacks in which seven fishermen also went missing.

But the Paris office of the Polisario said in a statement: "At no moment has the representation of the Polisario Front in France confirmed such allegations."

The Polisario has been waging a nine-year guerrilla war to wrest the Western Sahara from Morocco.

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## Pakistan refutes allegations of aiding terrorists

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — The Pakistan government has criticised the Soviet Union for disseminating "anti-Pakistan propaganda" and denied allegations that it was aiding Indian terrorists.

"The question of any terrorists crossing over to India from Pakistan is merely a figment of the imagination on the part of those who do not like to see relations between India and Pakistan improving and normalising," Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Zia Noorani told the National Assembly, or lower house of the parliament.

The government Saturday set up a committee of its supporters and critics to the assembly to continue the search for a consensus on the bill.

Political experts here were divided over whether Mr. Gavin was merely expressing a personal opinion or had spoken on behalf of the Reagan administration in an attempt to press Mexico and the rest of the world into stepping up the rescue effort.

Western diplomats here continued to voice concern over the state of up to 50 major buildings in the central business district which had not collapsed but seemed clearly unsafe.

A team of U.S. demolition experts was reported to have arrived Saturday night to offer advice on how to deal with these buildings.

Swiss experts were seen at some ruined sites Saturday night, advising rescue workers on how to find trapped people.

Tours of the city left foreign journalists with the impression that while rescue workers were giving their all to find survivors, they lacked expertise.

Troops and police swarmed all over stricken areas but they appeared to be playing a minor role and there were many signs of a total lack of a coordinated disaster plan.

Thousands of self-appointed helpers, many of them unemployed youths, sped through the streets night and day, waving red clothes from car windows to pass through police or army roadblocks.

Many of these youths were clearly doing useful work but others had no idea where they were going and were glad to take reporters around the disaster areas to while away time.

By Saturday night, there was still no sign of official action on the plight of an estimated 150,000 people, many of them middle-class office workers, sleeping in public parks or squares because they had been evacuated or were afraid to stay in or near tall buildings.

## IAEA faces fresh rows over Israel, S. Africa at today's Vienna conference

VIENNA (R) — The prospect of fresh political rows over Israel and South Africa looms over the five-day International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) conference opening here Monday, diplomats say.

Last year's meeting of the 112-member U.N. agency, which promotes the peaceful use of nuclear energy, criticised both states after bitter argument between Western industrialised countries and Third World members.

It urged Israel and South Africa to open their nuclear plants to IAEA inspection or face sanctions at this year's conference. The agency's Director-General Hans Blix will report on whether the two countries have complied.

Delegates demanded a pledge

by Israel not to repeat its 1981 raid on an Iraqi nuclear reactor and not to attack any other such plant elsewhere.

The raid was condemned this week by a conference in Geneva reviewing the 1968 nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), aimed at preventing the spread of nuclear weapons. The IAEA over-rides the treaty.

Delegations at the Geneva conference, except for those of the United States and Britain, agreed they "deeply regretted" that a complete nuclear test ban had not been concluded.

Diplomats said this issue was unlikely to come up during the Vienna conference.

At last year's IAEA meeting black African states said South Africa had facilities capable of making nuclear weapons and called on members to stop supplying it with nuclear material.

Israel and South Africa have not signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty and IAEA members must open their plants to IAEA checks only if they were built with the agency's help.

The IAEA inspects two nuclear power plants and one research reactor in South Africa, the agency said.

Other plants there, such as a pilot uranium enrichment plant and a fuel-making plant, received no IAEA assistance.

## Nuclear war survivors 'may suffer AIDS-like symptoms'

WASHINGTON (R) — Many survivors of a nuclear war would die slowly from a syndrome strikingly similar to Acquired Immune Deficiency, AIDS, according to a scientific study.

A second study said just a single one-megaton nuclear explosion over one major U.S. city would put extreme pressure on the nation's medical capabilities.

The reports were presented to the Institute of Medicine Saturday, an arm of the National Academy of Sciences, at a conference on the medical implications of nuclear war.

The AIDS study, by David Greer, dean of the Brown University Medical School, and researcher Lawrence Rifkin, said war survivors would be hit by heavy doses of radiation which would impair functioning of T-cells — a blood component vital for body defences against bacteria and viruses.

This would deprive them of illness-fighting antibodies similar to AIDS and leave them vulnerable to fatal diseases, the study said.

Such blasts would also emit nitrogen oxides, which could cause a decrease in the upper atmosphere's ozone layer, which screens out harmful ultraviolet radiation from the sun.

The two forms of radiation would also hit T-cell functioning, as would burns caused by fires triggered in nuclear strikes, according to the report.

Meanwhile, vast amounts of smoke would blot out heat from the sun, causing a "nuclear winter" of reduced temperatures and crop failures, it predicted.

Nuclear winter would make survivors more likely to catch illnesses such as pneumonia and diseases associated with malnutrition.

Impaired T-cell functioning would cause those illnesses to hit harder and also make people more likely to come down with tuberculosis, leprosy, and probably cancer, the study said.

"AIDS patients show depression of T-cell populations ... similar to those anticipated in nuclear war survivors," the study said.

"A marked increase in the incidence of AIDS and AIDS-related diseases should be anticipated (among) survivors of nuclear war," it said. AIDS is fatal in all cases.

The second report, by Stanford University arms control and radiation specialist Herbert Abrams, gauged the effects of a one-megaton nuclear blast over Detroit, Michigan.

Such an explosion would have the force of one million tonnes of TNT and would outstrip the nation's supplies of many needed medical resources, according to Abrams.

His study projected 470,000 deaths and 630,000 injuries resulting from such an explosion.

## Greenpeace ship arrives off Mururoa

WELLINGTON (R) — The protest yacht Vega arrived off the French nuclear test site at Mururoa atoll in the South Pacific Sunday, closely shadowed by a French naval tug, the Greenpeace environmental group said.

The 11.6-metre-long ketch, making its fourth protest voyage to the test site in French Polynesia, arrived near the atoll before dawn. Greenpeace fleet coordinator Rien Achterberg told Reuters.

"They've been closely followed by the French but there's been no trouble," he said after radio contact with the yacht.

He said the Vega had anchored at the 12-mile exclusion zone surrounding the atoll and would wait there for the arrival of the organisation's flagship, the ocean-going tug Greenpeace.

The Greenpeace, due at Mururoa in about five days, was still more than 2,000-3,000 kilometres from French Polynesia, shadowed by a large but unidentified vessel 11 miles behind, Achterberg said.

France has pledged to use force against the protest boats if they try to breach the 12-mile limit.

The two Greenpeace-owned boats, with others sailing from New Zealand, plan to focus attention on the French underground nuclear test programme at the atoll, visited earlier this month by French President Francois Mitterrand.

The tests and the visit have been condemned by South Pacific nations including Australia and New Zealand.

The Vega, with an international crew of five, left Auckland on August 24 as part of a planned five-vessel fleet which was to have been led by the converted trawler Rainbow Warrior.

Paris risks loss of credibility

The French government, seeking to contain a growing political crisis at home over the Rainbow Warrior scandal, appeared to be running the risk of losing credibility abroad.

"It's French influence which is directly at stake," an editorial in the influential newspaper Le Monde said Saturday, a day after Mr. Heru resigned and intelligence chief Pierre Lacoste was sacked.

Le Monde said France's European partners would wait for the results of the parliamentary elections next March before taking the present government seriously again.

## Bomb kills 3, injures 1 in New Delhi

NEW DELHI (R) — A transistor radio bomb planted by Sikh extremists killed three Hindu rickshaw drivers near New Delhi's main railway station on the last day of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's election visits to Punjab.

The blast, which wounded another man, did not stop Mr. Gandhi addressing big campaign rallies in three Punjab towns for the state's election next Wednesday.

Police said the extremists struck 24 hours after a police round-up of nearly 500 suspects in swoops on Sikh temples and the homes of army officers and politicians in the capital, Punjab, and Jammu and Kashmir states, both bordering Pakistan.

Reports of heavy firing between Indian and Pakistani troops on their border in Jammu and Kashmir, adjoining Punjab, added to tension for the poll which extremists have vowed to disrupt to back their campaign for a separate nation.

New Delhi Deputy Police Commissioner S.K. Singh told reporters the rickshaw drivers died when they fiddled with the

controls of one of three transistor radios they found in a black plastic bag about 200 metres from the station.

Singh said the bombs were more powerful than similar transistor radio hooley traps which went off in the capital and north Indian states last May, killing more than 80 people.

Minutes after the blast at 9.45 a.m., state-run television interrupted programmes to warn New Delhi residents not to touch unattended objects like transistor radios, briefcases and toys.

Police reinforcements rushed to bus and train stations and New Delhi airport to search for more bombs.

Singh said the bombs contained a mixture of gunpowder, sulphur and potassium in an iron casing inside the radio case and set off when the controls were switched on.

Krishna Rao, 48, a street vendor, told Reuters he saw three young Sikhs, identified by their turbans and beards, drop a black plastic bag on the street where the blast happened in a slum suburb where the bicycle rickshaw drivers

lived.

"A few hours later there was an explosion in about the same spot," he said.

Parmila Gulah, 17, wife of one of the dead drivers, said her husband asked her to bring him a cigarette seconds before the blast.

"As I walked towards him I saw he had a transistor radio in his hand and then there was an explosion," she told Reuters. "Why does anyone want to kill us?" she cried.

Army bomb disposal experts defused the other two transistor radio bombs.

On Saturday police raided about 40 New Delhi locations, including four Sikh temples, and detained more than 100 people.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said the suspects either included or could give clues about some of Punjab's most wanted terrorists.

The raids in New Delhi coincided with similar swoops in the Punjab holy city Amritsar, headquarters of the extremist movement, and Jammu, capital of Jammu and Kashmir state.

## Zia: Martial law to be lifted on Dec. 31

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan's President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq has confirmed that eight years of martial law will be lifted by Dec. 31 whether the National Assembly passes a controversial indemnity bill or not.

Gen. Zia said Saturday night that political parties, banned here since 1979, would be restored both inside and outside the civilian assembly once a new law governing them is passed.

He also indicated he could make changes in the draft indemnity bill, which even many of his supporters in the conservative assembly have criticised as a blanket pardon for army rule.

Gen. Zia, speaking at the 125th anniversary of the British-founded Lawrence College in the

mountains north of Islamabad, said he was honour-bound to fulfill the pledge made by Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo last month to lift martial law.

It is the first time that Gen. Zia, who seized power in a July 1977 coup, has set a firm date to lift martial law and hand power to the civilian government elected in controlled polls last February.

But he did not make clear what he planned if the assembly did not pass the indemnity bill, which critics say would effectively perpetuate army rule by making all martial law orders part of the constitution.

"I have certain other measures in mind, whether right or wrong, to withdraw martial law by (Dec. 31)," he told reporters at Ghora

Gali after the college anniversary celebrations.

Gen. Zia rejected suggestions that Pakistan was in a constitutional crisis and asked people to believe the government was sincere in its efforts to find a consensus on how to end martial law.

He said he could make "reasonable changes" in the draft indemnity bill. His previous insistence that it must be accepted unchanged has put some doubt over its smooth passage through the 235-member assembly, in which the government has about 190 declared supporters.

The government Saturday set up a committee of its supporters and critics to the assembly to continue the search for a consensus on the bill.

## High quake toll figures confirm worst Mexican fears

MEXICO CITY (R) — U.S. Ambassador John Gavin's statement that at least 10,000 and possibly 20,000 people died in Mexico's earthquakes, in stark contrast to far lower official figures, has confirmed the worst fears of many Mexicans.

The figures shocked diplomats and Mexican officials but came as no surprise to city residents convinced since the first tremor on Thursday, Mexico's deadliest ever, that the death toll must run into tens of thousands.

Many Mexicans felt the authorities had played down the extent of the quake and that the number of collapsed buildings in the city centre, including schools, hospitals, office blocks and apartments, left no doubt that many thousands had died.

The last death toll announced by the government on Friday was 2,000, with an unknown number of people missing.

But independent calculations of the number of bodies or missing people made clear that there must be several thousand dead.

Health authorities and Red Cross workers said between 800 and 950 people had been in the large Juarez Hospital alone when it crumbled under the first tremor.

Some 400 people managed to escape. About 150 others, buried under hundreds of tonnes of rubble, were rescued.

By Saturday night, two and a half days after the disaster, only 10 of those still trapped were believed to be breathing.

The story was similar in other buildings.

Mr. Gavin told reporters his casualty toll was an estimate based on a helicopter tour of the city.

His assessment, although it seemed likely to upset the Mexican government as it strove to maintain calm, roughly tallied with estimates by foreign journalists who had toured stricken areas daily since the quake.

Political experts here were divided over whether Mr. Gavin was merely expressing a personal opinion or had spoken on behalf of the Reagan administration in an attempt to press Mexico and the rest of the world into stepping up the rescue effort.

Western diplomats here continued to voice concern over the state of up to 50 major buildings in the central business district which had not collapsed but seemed clearly unsafe.

A team of U.S. demolition experts was reported to have arrived Saturday night to offer advice on how to deal with these buildings.

Swiss experts were seen at some ruined sites Saturday night, advising rescue workers on how to find trapped people.

Tours of the city left foreign journalists with the impression that while rescue workers were giving their all to find survivors, they lacked expertise.

Troops and police swarmed all



## UAE to screen blood donors

ABU DHABI (R) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) will begin this week to screen blood donors, hospital patients and foreign workers arriving for the first time for traces of AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome), a senior health official was quoted as saying. Abdul Wahab Al Muhaidib, undersecretary in the Ministry of Health, told Al Khaleej newspaper he expected some 120,000 people — one tenth of the UAE population — to be screened for AIDS antibodies within a year. "If we achieve this, then we may determine the location of the disease in a preliminary way if it exists," he said.

## Another wedding held for the camera

MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE, England (AP) — When Mark and Sandra Kerry got married two months ago, their wedding pictures got lost in the mail. So on Saturday, they staged an action replay — complete with 200 guests, including friends, relatives, four bridesmaids and the vicar.

The vicar gave permission for the photographs to be taken inside the Anglican Church, St. Edmunds at Mansfield Woodhouse, a town in the English midlands, just as they were in the real ceremony. A florist sent a replica bouquet of the original 24 red roses carried by the bride. The couple, both 21, said they had to contact all the original 200 guests to tell them of the wedding replay. They said the envelope containing the original photographs came back with a tear in it — but no pictures.

The Defence Ministry said the casualties occurred when the navy ship Tagomago came under fire from the shore early Saturday while it was searching for the missing crew of the trawler Junquito, which had itself been fired at and set ablaze overnight.

Naval sources said it appeared the fire was caused by a grenade.

The Foreign Ministry summoned defence officials to discuss what action Madrid might take and said it was investigating who was responsible.

The Defence Ministry said a Spanish destroyer and patrol boat were sailing back to the area.

Onda Pesquera's Director Jesus Ferreira said the Polisario had fired on Spanish trawlers in the past but had never attacked a navy vessel.

Last year, a Spanish trawler was sunk in the same area and two fishermen disappeared in an incident which has never been fully explained.